

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

January 12, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 67.
Humidity 75. 79.

January 12, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 56. p.m. 58.
Humidity 72. 68.

2817 庚七十二月一十年寅甲

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTS.

GERMANS BADLY PUNISHED EAST AND WEST.

A Ruse Which Failed to Deceive the Russians.

SPLendid WORK BY THE ALLIES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

Effective Firing by the French.

Jan. 11, 5 20 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—From the sea to Lys there has been intermittent cannonading. Our batteries at Ypres effectively replied on the German trenches. We seized a trench at Le Boiselle after violent fighting.

More French Gains.

The communique continues:—Our troops, north-east of Soissons, repulsed an attack, then carried two lines of trenches along a front of five hundred metres. They obtained complete possession of Spar No. 132. There have also been artillery duels in the Aisne and Champagne regions. We bombarded the enemy's trenches, shelters and reserves.

Futile Attacks in Poland.

Jan. 11, 5 25 p.m.

A Petrograd communique states:—The Germans, night and day, attempted to attack our first line on the left bank of the Vistula, but were repulsed.

A Trick That Didn't Work.

The Germans attacked an entrenched out-lying position eastward of Skerewice. They began shouting "Don't fire on your own men," but the Russians were not deceived and poured a murderous fire on the attackers and then counter-attacked, driving the Germans back with great losses.

We maintained contact with the enemy in Galicia.

Enemy in the West Still Being Driven Back.

Jan. 11, 5 20 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Northwards of Perthes we defeated counter-attacks. We made progress and captured two hundred metres of trenches.

The enemy made a strenuous endeavour to re-capture the redoubt to the north of Beauséjour. They attacked with two battalions, in the second case in close formation; but both were repulsed with most severe punishment.

Elsewhere the front has been maintained.

Heavy Snow.

There has been heavy fall of snow in the Vosges. Some shells fell at Old Thann and on Hill No. 435.

Mr. Bryan on Britain's Reply.

Jan. 11, 4 25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, says he desires to postpone comment upon Sir Edward Grey's reply until the full documents are received.

The Case of Copper.

High Government officials, however, regard the tone as entirely friendly, and believe that the discussions in the future will be carried on in the same vein. The controversy will now resolve itself into, not so much a matter of principle, as the actual necessities of the case. They suggest, regarding copper, that Great Britain might make more effective arrangements with neutrals contiguous to the belligerents.

More Figures Promised.

The Reply on the whole is regarded as satisfactory, though the State Department will offer figures combatting some of those quoted by Sir Edward Grey.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 10, 8 10 a.m.

In the Soissons region, the enemy failed in all attempts to re-take trenches lost the day before. We bombarded, very accurately, the trenches in Champagne. We organized conquered ground in the Perthes region, and repulsed a counter-attack west of this village. We progressed on the outskirts of Beauséjour farm, taking up a small fort. We replied effectively, returning the fire of the enemy, in Argonne, and destroyed a blockhouse, maintaining all our positions west of Bourenilles, in spite of the enemy's endeavours. We repulsed attacks delivered against Apremont forest and also in the Thann region.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

On the 9th, artillery duels prevailed from the sea to the Oise. The Germans, in spite of numerous attacks, failed to retake, in Soissons region, trenches which they lost on the 8th, and renewed their bombardment against Soissons. The French artillery in Champagne directed an effective fire against the German trenches. Conquered positions at Perthes were organised and a counter-attack was repulsed, the French taking 50 prisoners.

The French troops seized German works north of Beauséjour farm, also capturing prisoners and progressing west of the farm. The Germans bombarded, in the Argonne region, Four de Paris district, but the French artillery returned the fire, destroying a blockhouse. The Germans' efforts have been directed west of Bourenilles, where French positions have all been maintained. German attacks in the Apremont forest and against the heights of the Meuse were stopped by the French artillery. Other attacks of the Germans were repulsed in the Thann region, north-west of Watvilliers.

Turkish Transports Sunk.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

On January 2nd a large Turkish transport was sunk by striking a mine at the entrance to the Bosphorus, and another transport was sunk on the 5th between Sinope and Trebizond.

An official message from Constantinople reports that Russian warships bombarded Sinope and sank all the vessels in the harbour.

Austrians Surprised.

An official statement from Nish says an Austrian force which occupied an island near Belgrade was surprised and routed by Servians, who took about 50 prisoners.

Activity in Africa.

It is officially announced in Pretoria that Union Forces occupied Soudanidrift on the 5th, losing five wounded. The Germans fled across the Orange River.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A Quiet Night.

Jan. 11, 2 15 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—In Champagne last night two German counter-attacks were repulsed, north of Perthes and north of Beauséjour.

In Argonne two slight German attacks, at Fontaine-Madame and Saint Eulbert, failed.

A lively cannonade took place in the direction of hill No. 263, west of Bourenilles and along the Meurissons rivalet, but there were no attacks on the rest of the front, and the night was calm.

German Airmen at Dunkirk.

Jan. 11, 3 55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Dunkirk reports that a dozen German aviators visited the town and neighbouring communes on Sunday. They dropped some 30 bombs, but, owing to the precautions taken, the casualties were few and the damage done was not very important.

Enemy Aeroplanes over the Channel.

Jan. 11, 7 15 a.m.

The *Times* reports that sixteen German aeroplanes were seen over the Channel yesterday morning, evidently intending to raid England, but owing to the weather conditions they turned towards Dunkirk.

The Press and the Reply to the U. S. Note.

Jan. 11, 7 35 a.m.

The newspapers are confident that Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American Note will be favourably received in the United States, will convince the mass of Americans that the grievances complained of have no solid foundation, and will clear the way for a full and complete agreement. They emphasize that the reply is characterised by the same friendly, yet frank and practical, spirit which marks the American Note.

The *London Morning Post*, while commenting similarly, only endorses conditionally the Government's abandonment of the old practice of confiscating all enemy goods on neutral ships, and asks as every pound of food and raw material entering Germany will proportionately prolong the war, why should we deal tenderly with the trade of Germany, who has dealt so ruthlessly with the property and food of civilians in Belgium, France and Poland? The Allies have already been injured too much by such relaxations in deference to neutral interests, and further relaxations would be intolerable.

The *Daily Chronicle* also, more moderate in tone, remarks that in view of the figures quoted, it is bound to ask, not whether the Navy has interfered too much, but whether it has interfered enough.

AMERICA'S VOICE.

U.S. Culture on England's Side.

Despite the gigantic efforts of German statesmen and diplomats (and money) to foment anti-British feeling in the United States, it becomes more and more evident that American culture has nothing but longing for German kultur in its latest manifestations, says the *Globe*. The recent mails bring us articles and letters in the leading organs of the Transatlantic Press, putting the matter in its true light, from the pens of the most famous scholars and thinkers across the water. The writers range from Professor C. W. Eliot, the respected head of Harvard, on the one side, to Professor Herron, the Socialist philosopher and economist and censor of the Standard Oil Trust, on the other; and they include practically all sections of political opinion. The significance of such manifestations cannot be over-estimated.

Professor Eliot disposes in a few lines of the nonsense about Great Britain being responsible for the war, and analyses in a masterly manner its real genesis. "The prime source of the present immense disaster in Europe," he says bluntly, "is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire, a desire which one European nation after another has made its supreme motive, and none that has once adopted it has ever completely eradicated. Germany arrived late at this desire; but when this disease struck Germany, it exhibited in her case a remarkable malignity, moving her to expansion in Europe by force of arms, and to the seizure of areas for colonisation in many parts of the world."

"With this desire for world-empire went the belief that it was only to be obtained by force of arms. Therefore, united Germany has laboured with utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world, and to equip it for instant action in the most perfect manner which science and eager invention could contrive. At the opening of 1914 the German Army was ready for war on the instant, and that it possessed some sign of advantages in fighting—such as better implements and better discipline—over the armies of the neighbouring nations. The army could do its part toward the attainment of world-empire. It would prove invincible."

"In respect to its Navy, however, Germany was not ready for war at the opening of 1914; and, therefore, she did not mean to get into war with Great Britain in that year. Indeed, she believed—on incorrect information—that England could not go to war in the summer of 1914."

Summing up, Professor Eliot declares that "the present war is the inevitable result of lust of empire, autocratic government, sudden wealth, and the religion of valour. What German domination would mean to any that should resist it the experience of Belgium and Northern France during the past three months aptly demonstrates. The civilised world can now see where the new German morality—be efficient, be virile, be hard, be bloody, be rulers—would land it. To maintain that the power which has adopted in practice that new morality, and in accordance with its precepts promised Austria its support against Serbia and invaded Belgium and France in hot haste, is not the responsible author of the European War, is to throw away memory, reason, and common sense in judging the human agencies in current events."

"Those nations which value public liberty and believe that the primary object of government is to promote the general welfare by measures and policies founded on justice,

THE INDIAN V. C'S.

Official Record of Two Acts of Gallantry.

Delhi, December 9.

The following communication from a responsible quarter has been transmitted to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—Needless to say, no effort is spared to ascertain details of each action and it is unnecessary to point out the difficulty of the task and the most strenuous and desperate fighting in the history of the Indian Army. That the two first V. C's gained by soldiers of the Indian Army have been granted under such conditions make their award doubly significant.

The official record of the acts of gallantry which have thus met their due recognition are as follows:—"On the 31st October in an action at Hellebeke, Number 4050, Sepoy Khudadad, of 12th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, was with one of the regimental machine guns. The detachment was overwhelmed by numbers. One gun had been put out of action by a shell and the three men remaining with it were ordered to retire. The British officer in charge of the detachment was wounded. Sepoy Khudadad remained working the other gun until all the other five men of the detachment had been killed. He was wounded and has since been able to rejoin his corps."

The King Presents V. C.

In the action on the night of the 23rd and 24th November, near Fezthubert, Number 1909, Naik Durwan Singh Negi, B. Company 39th Garhwal Rifles, 1st Battalion, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, was from first to last one of the first to push round each successive traverse taken, in the face of a severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range. Although wounded in two places, in the head and also in the arm, he continued the fighting amongst the foremost and did not even report himself wounded till he met his Company Commander after the action was over. Naik Durwan Singh Negi was summoned on the 1st December to the general headquarters to receive his V.O. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King.

Sepoy Khudadad is still in hospital but will no doubt receive the same honour at an early date.

The King-Emperor visited the Indian corps on the morning of 1st December accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. After a short visit to the corps headquarters, where representatives of cavalry detachments were drawn up as a guard-of-honour, His Majesty visited the various divisions. He spent some time in passing down the ranks of all the regiments, speaking to many of the men and asking many considerations as to their welfare. The King then inspected the heavy battery which was in action and passed on to the neighbouring corps.

goodwill, and respect for the freedom of the individual cannot but hope that Germany will be completely defeated in its present undertakings. . . . There should come out from this supreme convulsion a federated Europe, or a league of the free nations, which should secure the smaller States against attack, prevent the larger from attempting domination, make sure that treaties and other international contracts shall be public and be respected until modified by mutual consent, and provide a safe basis for the limitation and reduction of armaments on land and sea, no basis to be considered safe which could fail to secure the liberties of each and all the federated States against the attacks of any outsider or faithless member."

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Heavy snow is reported in the Vosges.

U. S. Government officials regard the tone of the British Reply as entirely friendly.

German attacks on the Russian front line, on the left bank of the Vistula, have been repulsed.

A French communique shows that the enemy's latest efforts have everywhere been repulsed.

The London papers are convinced that the British reply to America will clear the way to a complete agreement.

German aviators have dropped some thirty bombs on Dunkirk, but the casualties were few and the damage not important.

A strenuous endeavour by the Germans to capture a redoubt northward of Beauséjour met with severe punishment by the French.

Germans attacking the Russians in one place shouted "Don't fire on your own men," but the Russians were not deceived and poured a murderous fire on the enemy.

Our Shanghai correspondent reports that the P. and O. intermediate steamer Nile has struck a rock off the coast of Japan and is believed to have sunk.

Though the British Reply is regarded on the whole as satisfactory, the U. S. State Department will offer figures combatting those quoted by Sir Edward Grey.

Sixteen German aeroplanes were seen over the Channel, evidently intending a raid on England, but weather conditions made them turn towards Dunkirk.

The *Daily Chronicle* says, in view of the figures in the British reply to America, we are bound to ask whether the British Navy has interfered enough with neutral trade.

NEWS.

Interesting war items appear today.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 8.

Mr. Denman Fuller gave a most enjoyable organ recital at St John's Cathedral last evening.

Football League matches for this week, with the state of the tables, are given elsewhere.

An interesting report on the freight market appears elsewhere.

General news and the stories of how De Wet was captured and of the winning of the V.O. by two Indian soldiers appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 15.

Sale of Household Furniture—G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.

Garden Fete, H.K. University.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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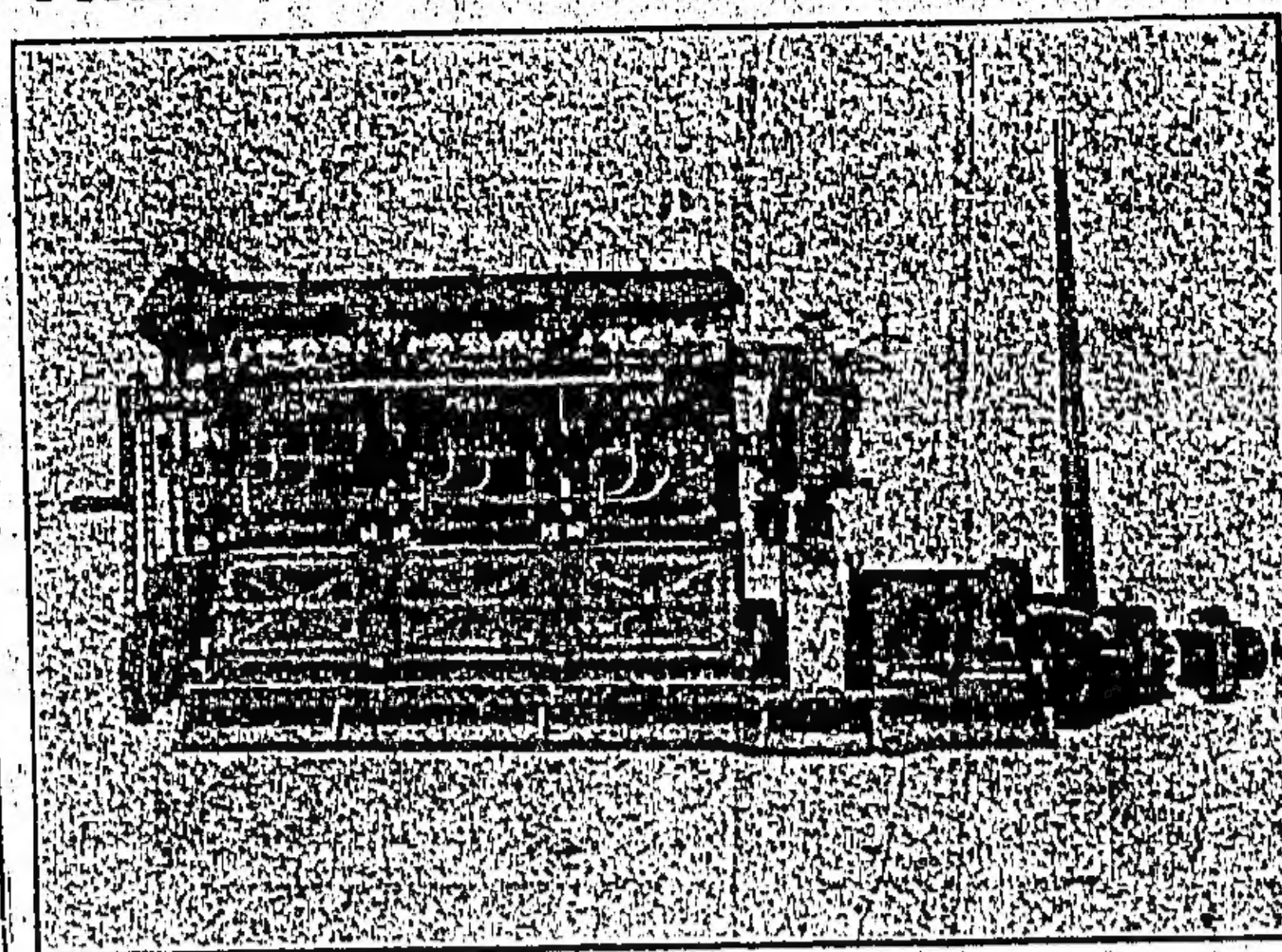
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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Pirates and the Chinese.

It is within the knowledge of our readers that, so acute did the situation become in the Canton delta not many years ago, the British authorities had to undertake the supervision of some of the main waterways so that legitimate trade—to the mutual benefit of Chinese and foreigners alike—might be carried out without threat or hindrance. The sensibilities of the Chinese were aroused, and after a time the foreign vessels ceased their vigilant patrol, giving way to a few Chinese gunboats. Recent reports from the neighbourhood of Macao and the West River, seem to indicate a serious recurrence of the evil, and it behoves the authorities at Canton as well as in Peking to realise their responsibility. The pirate chief has lorded it for too long a period in this part of the world. His reign of tyranny must end, whatever the cost and whoever undertakes the task.

Daily Press.

England and Conscription.

We are fighting the largest and the most redoubtable foe in all history, and every Englishman ought to know it. As a writer in one of the recent Reviews put it:—"The question that we have to decide is whether our voluntary effort, however wonderful, will be able to cope successfully with the scientific war system of our foe. War with us has been what military writers call one of 'limited activity,' that is to say, we have never had an army since the era of conscription capable of bringing about decisions on the Continent, and so ending a war satisfactorily. The German Military Staff has long counted on this method of cure. But this is a war where only 'full strength' will bring about the necessary decisions." If only the man-in-the-street can be educated up to the point of realising these things and of appreciating what Lord Kitchener has called the cardinal fact, viz., that the Empire is fighting for its existence, there will be no lack of recruits. The inherent weakness of the voluntary system lies in the difficulty of getting men to adequately realise the greatness of the issues at stake, and the imperative need of service. Though in the piping times of peace the idea of Conscription would be repugnant to the mass of the British people, we believe it would be accepted in the present time of crisis with little demur, and thousands of men who for various reasons now find it difficult to fulfil their wish to enlist would gladly welcome Conscription, as giving them a desired opportunity.

China Mail.

British and German

Industrialism.

In most of the foreign markets in which Germany does much business in machine-tools the chief attraction is cheapness. This is the case in markets of so diverse a character as Denmark, Russia and the Argentine. In one or two valuable markets, such as Australia and Japan, we have the larger business; but a good deal of the more elementary work can be done on a cheap class of machine, which, if we make it at all, is certainly not properly marketed, or our business would be larger in those countries where cheapness is a prime consideration. We have on other occasions referred to selling matters, and the value of a progressive attitude in this connection. Germany frequently sets about studying a market in a very methodical way, and, before attempting to send goods, finds out exactly what will suit it. All this costs a considerable amount of money, which must be spent before any returns can be expected. In the end the results warrant the trouble. It is announced that a large commission is shortly leaving the United States for South America for the purpose of studying the markets hitherto supplied from Germany. We ought to take a like step, not only in South America, but in other countries nearer home. It is essential to success, and whether done by firms individually or in combination, if good is to follow, it must be taken. Oysters, Fresh, Fried or stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

All Saints' Church, Tientsin.
A beautiful stained glass window has been added to All Saints' Church, Tientsin, and is located just above the font. It bears the following inscription: "In ever loving memory of Mary, wife of Clude William Kinler, born 19th August 1861, died 25th March, 1911. Blessed are the pure in heart." Mr. C. W. Kinler, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., is well-known to older residents as the former General Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Shortage of Bank Clerks.
The depletion of bank staff, by enlistment has caused strange changes behind the counter. During the first days of dislocation, and before the emergency could be met, one general manager of a Manchester bank had, of necessity, to reduce himself to a ledger clerk at odd times. Most banks have now called in the assistance of their pensioners, and are employing girls to type and to work the large number of adding machines used in the big offices. Standard Oil Company Extension of Interests.

New York, December 11.—According to the New York Times, the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, which is said to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has purchased three oil companies—The Fern, London, and Pacific Petroleum Company, the West Coast Oil and Fuel Company, and the Lagunitas Oil Company—with the intention of merging them under the general control of the Standard Oil Company. This means an immense extension of the Standard Oil interests in the South American fields.

Murder of a Harbin Family.
Harbin, Jan. 5.—A small store-keeper with his family of seven was murdered last night in his store which is situated in the centre of the town. The object was robbery. The murderers have not yet been discovered.

Ware Sharks!
Two sharks of the "killer" variety have been observed in the bay between Yokohama and the Honmoku Bay. These sharks show a dorsal fin of some three to four feet, and besides attacking whales, have been known to assail fishing boats and upset them.

Australian Comment on Mr. Taft and the Monroe Doctrine.

Melbourne, Dec. 1.—Referring to ex-President Taft's pronouncement on the Monroe Doctrine as applied to the position of Canada in the event of an invasion, the Age says: "If Mr. Taft's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine represents the present United States Government's views, an event of first-rate importance to the entire civilized world has taken place. If the Wilson Government shares Mr. Taft's opinion, it is very clear that Monroeism is a thing of the past, and that the United States has abdicated the position she has been jealously guarding and extending for upwards of eighty years."

The Belligerent Marie.
Miss Marie Correll has written what is described as a "fine fighting article." The way to get an article of this kind from Miss Correll is to make a noise like a reviewer.

Bordeaux Hospital Devoted to Bone Transference.

Paris, December 5.—The Matin announces that the military medical authorities have decided to send to the Russian hospital at Bordeaux all wounded suffering from pseudo-tuberculosis, or loss of bone matter. In that hospital they will be treated by the method of Dr. Voronov, who has discovered a procedure by which bones of other men or monkeys can be transferred to the patient. The first operation, that of transplanting a monkey's bone to the arm of a wounded French soldier, has just been carried out with complete success. Dr. Voronov may, therefore, claim to be able to restore life to parts of the body regarded as dead for ever, and the Russian Hospital at Bordeaux is going to be devoted to this treatment, which will be served by doctors specially selected by Dr. Troussaint, chief of the Army Medical Service, as having specialised in the new treatment.

Well-known Editor's Death.
Mr. J. T. Herbert Bailey, editor of the Connaisseur died in London last month after a short illness. He was the author of several books.

NOTICE



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MOUTRIE'S.

HOW DE WET WAS CAPTURED.

Dramatic Termination to A Prolonged Chase.

Cape Town, December 2.

Colonel Com mandant Gen Brita reports that he captured General De Wet yesterday on a farm at Waterburg, 100 miles due east of Mafeking and about an equal distance between the Morokweng Native Reserve and the Molopo River.

It will be remembered that De Wet with a few followers crossed the Vaal River into the Transvaal on the night of November 21, and was pursued by Commandant Dutoit in a motor-car.

Eventually he escaped with four followers only, and, in spite of a vigorous search, managed to elude his pursuers and join a small commando of rebels which had been secretly forming in the Schweizerreike district. These consisted chiefly of rebels who had fled from the Western Free State. With this force De Wet started westward, moving so fast that the various attempts made by the Government forces to surround him were unsuccessful.

A series of heavy rainstorms favoured him, as it was found impossible to employ motor-cars owing to the bad state of the roads. He crossed the railway line north of Devondale siding (18 miles north of Vryburg) on November 25.

From Vryburg, Commandant Brita took up the chase, and on November 27 captured a portion of De Wet's force under Commandant G. Wolmarans, a brother of General Wolmarans, at Kommandant Spruit, 52 miles north-east of Vryburg. Besides Commandant Wolmarans, Commandant O. Strydom, and Veld-Cornets J. J. Pienaar and D. Marais, with 56 men, were captured.

De Wet had left this party the day before, trekking farther west. The pursuit was continued relentlessly, and yesterday Commandant Brita came up with De Wet on a farm at Waterburg. After being surrounded, the rebel party, numbering 52, surrendered without firing a shot.

The total number of rebels captured by Commandant Brita is about 120, and includes Commandant Nezer H. Oost (editor of Het Volk) and five veld-cornets. The pursuit from Vryburg and the subsequent capture were carried out with the assistance of a special motor-car contingent from Witwatersrand, manned by men of Colonel Jordaan's column. This column was composed of commandos from the Middelburg, Lydenburg, Harbington, and Carolina districts.

During these operations there has only been one casualty—namely, a rebel wounded.—Reuter.

Vryburg, Dec. 3.—De Wet is being brought in here. Commandant Brita has been operating for some time in this district with a strong force. Several times De Wet has nearly been

secured, but has always managed to break through.

Last week over 60 rebels were captured and brought in to the town. Smaller numbers have also been secured. Some motor cars taking out supplies to Commandant Brita's column were captured by a small party of the enemy, who fired the escort, smashed their rifles, and ordered the convoy to return to the town.

De Wet's following was not large, but was well mounted, and had spare horses, some of which were commandeered at the farms visited.—Reuter.

Pretoria, December 2.—An official statement is issued here saying:—

Reports have come in of a successful combined movement against a rebel commando under Rautenbach and Bruwer, which has been operating south of Bethlehem.

Colonel Smuts considers that the commando is now completely disorganised.—Reuter.

BLASTING BY WHOLESALE

Under this heading, recent blasting operations near San Francisco Bay, resulting in the disruption of an entire hillside, with the dislodgment of hundreds of thousands of tons of rock, are described in the Mining and Scientific Press (San Francisco, October 24) by M. W. von Bernowitz. A large quantity of rock, this writer tells us, is quarried from various points around the bay, to be used for concrete constructions, roads, filling, and other purposes. The material is loaded on barges and towed to various points as desired. For filling in the waterfront and constructing part of the new two-mile mole on the Oakland side, a recent contract calls for the delivery of about 1,000,000 tons of rock, which is now being excavated at a quarry about an hour by water from the city. The plant here includes three steam shovels, each capable of handling 1,000 to 1,300 cubic yards of rock in ten hours, a railroad system, and electric dumping apparatus which can fill a barge of 250-ton capacity in about an hour. Says Mr. von Bernowitz, in substance:—

"In order to have plenty of rock for the shovels, large quantities of material are broken at the faces being worked. One is a brown and the other a blue metamorphic sandstone, the latter being the hardest. On July 11, 1914, a large blast was made at the brown face, which kept the shovels supplied for over two months. An adit was driven into the hill 85 feet, from which cross-cuts were driven 70 feet each way. The cross-cuts were divided into four sections each, and were charged with powder. Three electric exploders were inserted in each charge, making twenty-four in all. Laying the

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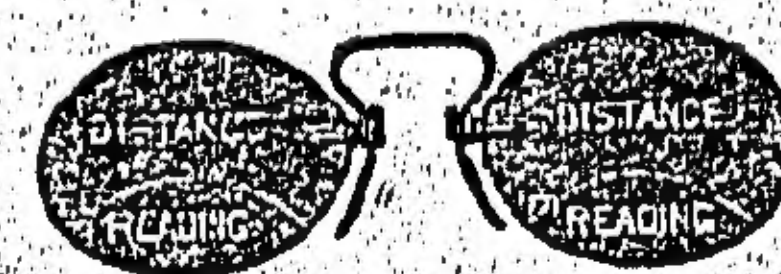
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DEATH.

PETRIE.—On January 10, 1915, at Nulthead Cottage, Zoar, Forfarshire, N. B., John S. Petrie, father of Thomas Petrie, editor of the South China Morning Post, Hongkong. By Cable.—Deeply mourned.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

YET MORE ATROCITIES.

From the outset we have endeavoured, as our readers are aware, to keep an open mind as to the allegations of cruelty which have been laid against the Germans almost daily since the war began. We have tried throughout to remember that, man being only human, it is but too likely that sufferers by a war should see in the behaviour of their own country's opponents many acts and motives which do not, or should not, come under the head of the ordinary give and take of warfare. When a city or village is occupied by a hostile force, it is only in accordance with the law of self-preservation that that force should take every reasonable measure to secure itself against surprise by the inhabitants and to make its hold on the newly-acquired territory a sure one. It is the duty, under such circumstances, of the victorious commanders to guard against any movement on the part of the populace that may endanger their men's lives, and, if the place occupied by their troops be re-taken by their adversaries, it is the commanders, and not the rank and file, who are held responsible by their army chiefs or government.

But the responsibility of the conquering leaders by no means ends here, for not only the State which has sent them to the war but human society at large assumes that they will observe all the articles of war and will see to it that the men under their control are not guilty of any act towards the conquered that could bring disgrace on their own flag. In all civilised armies the punishment for looting, for instance, is a heavy one, as is also that for conduct liable to lead to uproar among the civil population; and the commanders of the men so offending must see these punishments carried out or answer for their negligence to their government superiors. Notwithstanding all this, it is not unreasonable to suppose that those soldiers who—as individual men—chance to be of a low type, no matter what their nationality, will break through rules when opportunity serves, and will subject the conquered to plunder and violence. This always was the case in warfare, from the earliest days recorded by history down to the twentieth century, and it probably always will be, seeing that civilisation is but a cloak which, under stress of circumstances, can quite easily fall away from a man, leaving nothing but the instincts of our primitive savagery.

Keeping all this in mind, one might be prepared to receive with some amount of doubt any wholesale charges of breach of the articles of war laid by A, the conquered, against B, the conqueror, but at the same time to accept the tale that, in individual and unauthorised instances, there has been justification for such charges. In the case before us it might even be permissible to argue something after this fashion: the German soldiers are mostly men of passably good education and are not usually "of a low type," while their officers are the social equals of those of our own army; such men would never perpetrate, or knowingly allow to be perpetrated, the acts which the French and the Belgians have alleged. And in theory this would be all very well. Unhappily there is a more practical and a darker side to the matter that no amount of argument will ever brush away. A month or two ago the Belgian Consul in Hongkong handed us, for publication, a list of atrocities that have been proved against the Germans; we have published, at various times, excerpts from German diaries that openly admit that atrocities were not only committed but ordered; and now we have the telegram, printed in our extra of Sunday, which gives the skeleton of a French official report. That report says: "War was never waged of so ferocious a nature." It also says that those who had the investigation in hand possess photographs and legal evidence, showing the kind of ruffianism that took place. This is not hearsay, or the frantic denunciation of conquerors by conquered, but the sober finding of men who set to work on systematic lines to find out the truth. Try as one may, there is no dodging facts which the camera re-produces and which even German documentary evidence, in many cases, admits. Is the Kaiser prepared to defend himself and his men against this official indictment?

Our Verandahs.

Last Friday a fine of five dollars was imposed on a local resident "for permitting water to be thrown over the verandah into the street." The only fault that we have to find with such Police Court cases as this is that there are not enough of them. For three years the Telegraph has been suggesting that the local authorities should put an end to the business of verandah-flooding during the hours when pedestrians are about; yet, so far as we can recall, this is the first instance of a prosecution for the offence. If we had any reason to hope that the conviction alluded to would be a sufficient warning to other offenders we should certainly have no more to say on subject. But, the very next day, one of our readers, while passing along the European quarter of Queen's Road, was saluted with something like a cascade from the verandah above him. Nor is this all. On Sunday, at nine in the morning, from one of the verandahs of the Government Buildings, a couple of bowls of water were casually thrown, for the benefit of anyone who might happen to be passing at the time and to waste them. Truly the cobbler's wife goes the worst shod. If Government coolies are allowed to do these things, private householders and shop-keepers may argue that the same right extends to their coolies also.

Refractory Chinese Seamen.

If every branch of the public service in Hongkong were as well managed as the Marine Corps, we should be poorly off for matter for criticism. The three Chinese firemen from the s.s. Irish Monarch who interviewed the Harbour Master yesterday morning may not think quite so highly of the business-like fashion in which matters are dealt with at this court; but that doesn't trouble us. All that concerns us is that the cases brought before the Marine Magistrate are invariably disposed of in a workman-like and common-sense manner, without waste of time and without red-tapeism. A proved offender, whether officer or seaman, gets sea-justice, which is prompt, practical and salutary. A case in point is the one mentioned above, wherein three Chinese "combined to interfere with the navigation of the ship." When they come out from their six-weeks' gaol stretch they may hold more regular views as to what should be the conduct of Chinese when working on a British ship. If the magistrates at Home, who are not infrequently content to pass over such a matter with a small fine, would take a leaf out of the book of the Marine Courts of the Far East there would be less risk of insubordination among native seamen on ships bound for London or Liverpool. Only too often such men think that they can be a law to themselves when they have nothing worse than the British Government to deal with.

The Chinese Woman.

We hear quite a lot, now and then, about the advance in civilisation made by the Chinese woman of the South, but often we are inclined to think that more talk—by non-Chinese—than anything else goes to that advance. Speaking for Hongkong, we cannot find that housewives treat their "adopted children" (which is one of the neatest euphemisms for "slaves" that we ever heard of) any more mercifully than of yore; nor can we learn that there are any fewer women doing the laborious work which, in civilised parts, is supposed to be the man's affair. We believe that some of the missionised women of the North have started suffragist movements—which was only to be expected as the reverse swing of the pendulum from extreme subjection. Fortunately the Chinese as a whole are far too practical a race to encourage that kind of thing, and we have no fear but that, in course of time, women will find her just level in China. An incident reported to us to-day makes us feel that some of the women of this neighbourhood would be none the worse for a little more self-assertion. A Government official was handing out some farm permits in the New Territory. He mentioned a name. "That's your name, isn't it?" he asked one woman. "How should I know? I'm only a woman," was the perfectly serious reply.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN MUST EITHER MAKE WAY FOR HIMSELF OR GET OUT OF THE WAY OF OTHERS.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 59; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Tamba Maru to-day at 10 a.m.

American Mail.—Closed per s.s. China to-day at 11 a.m.

U. K. Mail.—Closes per s.s. Hirano Maru to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 39 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 93.16d.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The annual meeting of the above society is to be held at the City Hall at noon on Friday next.

Whist Drive and Dance.

This evening the annual whist drive and dance in connection with the R. G. A. will be held.

Left To-day.

Among the passengers who departed to-day by the s.s. China were Mr. C. H. P. Hay and Mr. Jasper Clerk.

Satisfactory Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified last week was one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria, the sufferer being a Britisher.

Bodies Found.

Three dead bodies are reported as having been recovered from Shamsulpo. In each case death was due to natural causes.

Burglars' Haul.

A burglary is reported from No. 8, Elgin Street, where the burglars have secured clothing, jewellery and money to the amount of \$230.

Invitation Cinematograph Show.

There was a crowded house at the Victoria Theatre yesterday afternoon, when the management gave an invitation show of war pictures to the officers and men of both services. Major General and Mrs. Kelly and many members of the General Staff accepted the invitation, as did also most of the wives and children of the soldiers in barracks, and a most enjoyable and instructive couple of hours was spent.

ROBBERS IN A MONASTERY.

Woman Bound and Premises Ransacked.

Further details are to hand concerning the robbery which took place at 2 a.m. on January 10. Wan Nai-ching, a married woman, residing at the Ling Wan Monastery, in the Au Tau district, has reported to the Police that while she was asleep she was awakened by a noise outside her room. She opened the door to ascertain the cause of the trouble, and found eight men outside, armed with revolvers, choppers and iron bars. They seized her and forced her to give up her jewellery and money. They tied her up and left her in the room with two other women and then ransacked the whole house, breaking open drawers and boxes and getting together goods to the value of \$382. They remained in the house for about half an hour, and then left in the direction of Tin Wan, leaving behind them three shoes and some pieces of sitting.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A Difficult Problem Being Satisfactorily Handled.

Sir Edward Grey's reply to the American representations concerning the activity of the British Fleet in keeping an open eye on the trade between neutrals is just what one would have expected it to be. Like the United States' Note, it breathes a friendly spirit, while at the same time it is equally frank and to the point. Those of our enemies who counted on a rupture in Anglo-American relations following the complaint from Washington, and who saw all manner of ugly possibilities in the situation, must by now be thinking seriously of revising their estimate of the depth of the friendship existing between the two nations.

Reducing the Friction.

The harmony which has characterised past exchanges of opinion between Great Britain and the United States stands in no danger of being jeopardised on this or any other question which is likely to arise during the present world-crisis. It is too deeply rooted for that. It is true that in this instance a matter of supreme importance is raised, and one which can be viewed from two standpoints, but, as we suggested at the time, there is no reason why the exercise of a little common-sense should not result in some arrangement being formulated whereby possible friction will be reduced to the minimum. With this thought in mind, we are glad to see that Britain, while firmly but courteously laying down the principle on which she intends to act, makes it clear that she will welcome any scheme which will serve the common end.

Our Standpoint.

The British standpoint as revealed by the Reply is nothing more than an undertaking to recognise international usage. It is simply an assurance that in taking notice of trade between neutrals Britain will limit her interference to trade which is palpably not bona fide but which is intended to benefit Britain's enemies. It is readily recognized that, with the very best of intentions, Britain, or any other nation, may unwittingly cause inconvenience, or, may be, even injury to the innocent, but that fact must not be allowed to lead to a slackening of vigilance on our part. The most we can do is to act fairly and squarely and as discreetly as circumstances permit, and should mistakes be made, to see that due reparation is made to the sufferers. Those are precisely the lines on which Britain is prepared to proceed. And the justice of our policy is writ large for all to read.

America's Sincerity.

Britain's whole aim is to safeguard her national safety, which has to some extent been endangered by the fact that supplies have undoubtedly been filtering through to the enemy from neutral bases. We do not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the United States, officially, in desiring to do all in her power to put a stop to this trade, but, unfortunately, on President Wilson's own showing, we have to take account of the circumstances that there are shippers in the States who are making use of dishonest manifests in order to secure a share of this trade. As long as this is so, Britain would be foolish to neglect the taking of every precaution in the matter. It is evident from Mr. Bryan's comments on the British Reply that there is agreement between the two nations in principle, and it only remains to work out some scheme which shall meet the necessities of the case and give satisfaction to all concerned. That task is made all the easier by the good feeling prevailing between Washington and London.

Japanese Coronation Expenditure.

The estimates of the Japanese Coronation expenditure amount to ¥5,380,377, viz. ¥3,928,423 for direct expenses under the Finance Department and ¥1,451,954 for expenses of the Foreign, Home, War, Navy, Education and Communications Departments. The estimates have been approved by the Diet.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

A Bright Outlook for the Future.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., Hongkong, in their freight circular dated the 8th inst., state:—

Our last circular bore date 1st of August, 1914, at which time the freight market ruled exceedingly quiet, with hardly any orders traceable. The chief feature that has since characterised the market has been the forced laying up of the numerous German vessels, which upon outbreak of the war and hostilities in the East, in order to avoid capture, sought shelter in neighbouring "neutral" ports. In consequence there was a strong demand for tonnage to meet urgent requirements, particularly on time for the vacated regular Bangkok run of the North German Lloyd, and the local market being drained of suitable tonnage, a fair and lucrative chartering business was done, owners pocketing handsome profits from August to beginning of December. Quite a number of Japanese regular liners having been taken up by the Japanese Government as transports, rates up North also considerably hardened. Numerous vessels, however, were released after the fall of Tsingtau and with the Hokkaido closed for navigation during the winter months, a good deal of Japanese tonnage has been thrown on the Southern market and "clipped in" at reduced rates.

At the time of writing there is once more no demand for tonnage worth speaking of, and chartering for the general trades, owing to tightness of money, will probably drag until Chinese New Year, which falls on the 14th of February. However, the outlook for the coming year is bright, as the Saigon and Bangkok crops, which are quite up to the average must be lifted, and shipping, with less tonnage available on the Coast, should undoubtedly further benefit, at least for the time of the withdrawal of the German steamers.

The North reports that trade continues brisk in spite of Newchwang being now closed for the winter, and although there is not much demand for "outside" tonnage, the regular liners are doing well and rates are unusually firm for this time of the year. A recent business effected during the last fortnight:—

Sign to Hongkong:—A couple of fixtures were effected early December at 21-22 cents, but rate has since declined to 17 cents, at which regular liners are booking whatever trade is offering. Supplies of paddy of old crop are falling off as the season advances.

For forward loading a steamer has been settled here for six consecutive trips with downward cargo for charterer's benefit at 24 cents per picul.

New Crop:—It is reported that the growing crops have suffered somewhat from drought in certain districts and no reliable information can be given as yet as regards new grain.

Saigon to Philippines:—Scarcity of rice at Saigon and regular arrivals of Haiphong rice by the "liners" from here have restricted chartering business from Saigon to a solitary fixture on basis of 30,000 piculs at 35-37 cents to 1 option 2 ports P.I. respectively.

Bangkok:—While as high as 60 cents per picul was paid during August, the rate has now declined again to 25 cents for loading inside the bar, with even not sufficient cargo offering to satisfy regular liners.

Newchwang:—The port closed for navigation on the 29th of November, soon after which a regular liner secured a cargo from Dainy and Chefoo to Canton on basis of 25,000 piculs at 30 cents. Since then, however, half a dozen Japanese vessels have been fixed on basis of 25 cents per picul.

Coal Freight:—Owing to urgent demand after outbreak of the war, rates Moji to Hongkong went up to \$2.20 per ton with stowage at both ends for charterer's account; discharging expenses, which, owing to scarcity of coolies at the time, ran up to 80 cents per ton.

The Moji to Hongkong rate is now down to \$1.50 per ton with discharging expenses for steamer's account, which are again normal at about 60 cents per ton.

INSANITARY LANES.

The Government's Reply Considered Unsatisfactory.

This afternoon, at the usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board, a letter was read from the Government relative to the report from the committee appointed to consider the best means of dealing with the present insanitary condition of certain lanes and passages which are used in common by two or more tenants.

The letter was as follows:—
"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 252/14 of the 18th December, in which you forward a copy of the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on December 15, and to inform you that the addition to section 20 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of the sub-section recommended by the select committee of the Board will be considered when the next amendment of the Ordinance is contemplated."

Mr. F. L. Bowley intimated:—This is not satisfactory, as it may mean a postponement for years.

The Medical Officer of Health:—I don't think there is any fear of the "postponement for years." There is an accumulation of small amendments which are sure to be taken in hand at no distant date, perhaps after the war is over.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The Matches for This Week.

Following are the League matches arranged for this week:—

Wednesday.—Queen's College v. St. Joseph's College, Club Ground, 3 p.m.; referee, Mr. F. W. Eager. Confucians v. University, Navy Ground, 4.15 p.m.; referee, Mr. A. A. Wilson.

Saturday.—R.G.A. v. Navy, Military Ground, 4.15 p.m.; referee, Mr. F. W. Wright. Confucians v. Lusitania, Navy Ground, 2.45 p.m.; referee, Mr. E. Tyler. Queen's College v. Victoria Rovers, Military Ground, 2.45 p.m.; referee, Mr. F. W. Eager.

League Tables to Date.

Division I.
Club P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
R.G.A. ... 5 3 0 2 9 4 8
Navy ... 5 1 2 2 1 5 4
Club ... 4 1 2 1 3 3 3
Police ... 4 0 1 3 3 4 3

Division II.
St. Joseph's College ... 2 2 0 0 6 0 4
Lam Liong ... 3 2 1 0 7 4 4
Victoria R. ... 2 1 0 1 3 0 3
Diocessans ... 3 1 1 1 5 3 3
Queen's College ... 2 0 1 1 2 4 1
Confucians ... 2 0 1 1 2 4 1
University ... 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Lusitania ... 1 0 1 0 3 0 3

ORGAN RECITAL.

There was a good attendance at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. Desmond Fuller gave the second of his series of organ recitals. The programme was well balanced as one could wish, and the various items were treated in a manner which gave great pleasure. Mr. C. P. Hay was in good voice and sang his two items in fine style. Mr. Fuller's rendering of the excerpt from "The Dream of Gerontius" was the feature of the programme, though Bach's "Passacaglia" ran it a good second on account of the sympathetic manner in which the organist rendered a difficult piece. The programme was as follows:—Passacaglia, Bach; Prayer and Oratio Song, Guilman; Recit. and Air, "Draw near all ye people," Mendelssohn, Mr. O. H. P. Hay; Watchman's Song, Geig; Excerpt (Dream of Gerontius) E. Elgar; Recit. and Air, "I go on my way," Mendelssohn; Mr. O. H. P. Hay; Tocatta, Wedor.

Shackleton's Expedition. Sydney, Nov. 30.—A strike at the dockyards delayed the departure of the Aurora, Sir Ernest Shackleton's Polar ship, and Captain McIntosh says that he does not think Sir Ernest will start his Transantarctic journey till next year. It is felt if he does the delays which have occurred will affect the safety of his party.

I.O.U. DISPUTE.

Interesting Evidence by
Hand-Writing Expert.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the hearing of the action in which Oyager Singh sued J. V. Mendoza and R. V. Mendoza for the sum of \$500, being the amount due on an I.O.U., was resumed.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the defendants.

Mr. E. B. Dovey gave evidence as a handwriting expert. As a result of his examination, the suspected writing could not be that of Ralph Mendoza or the unknown third person. All the evidence was against the possibility of forgery. It was very easy to detect forgery. With a very skillful finger the difficulty of detection was increased, but it could be detected. He had made microscopical examinations and had made hundreds of measurements. The probabilities would be affected by the geometrical progression, not the arithmetical progression.

Mr. Russ:—Millions or even billions would be the result?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Russ:—Taking this case would you say the probabilities of the writing being alike were over a million to one or under a million to one—a rough estimate?

Witness:—Over a million to one.

Mr. Brutton:—You are satisfied, Mr. Dovey, in your own mind that R. V. Mendoza did not write any portion of the document?—Yes.

No even the signature. "R. A. Mendoza"?—I did not take any notice of that signature.

That is rather important I think?—I was told when the document was handed to me that it was not important.

Mr. Dovey, at the last hearing his Lordship asked you if you had considered the signatures.

His Lordship:—I did ask you as to the advisability of considering the whole note. That was one of the hypotheses put forward.

Mr. Brutton:—He said he didn't write any portion of the document, including the signature. He said it was like his writing, but he had not written it; and he was asked about the other writing—if it was his brother's, and he said "No, I do not think any portion of it is my brother's." Therefore the question of this signature has much importance. Can an expert positively state that the documents are by the same hand?

Witness:—Not absolutely.

His Lordship said he had the evidence of the money-lender, saying the money was lent and the document was signed; the evidence of the defendant saying it was not in his writing; and the evidence of an expert that, in his opinion, it was not in the handwriting of the second defendant.

Mr. Brutton said that he would call attention to one or two peculiarities of the case—the conduct of the plaintiff. Early last year he commenced an action against this boy—he was only fifteen—for the sum of \$90 on two promissory notes of \$10 and \$80. According to the evidence this was hundred dollars was then owing. He believed the I. O. U. was undated, and he submitted that one reason why was, if he was suing for \$90 he would sue for the \$500 as well.

His Lordship:—They don't always do that; for some occult reason, they keep a bunch of them up their sleeve.

Mr. Brutton said that, at the time they commenced that action against V. Mendoza, Ralph was paid as well. Ralph having gone away, plaintiff tried to see how he could get repayment of the considerable sum that was owing; then they got this action for five hundred dollars. The I. O. U. plaintiff said, was written by the first defendant at his house in Wan-chai and signed by both defendants in the third month of last year. Seeing that the person who owed the money had gone away, he hunted round for some reason in order to get back his money, and J. V. Mendoza, the small boy, having paid before, would pay again. Was any money-lender going to lend a boy of fifteen years of age \$500? He submitted the whole of the prob-

SPECIAL CABLE.

P. AND O. S.S. NILE REPORTED SUNK.

STRUCK A ROCK OFF JAPAN COAST.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Jan. 11, 11.10 p.m.

The P. & O. intermediate steamer Nile, after leaving Moji, struck a rock off Iwajima, in the eastern part of Soanada, early on Monday morning.

She is believed to have sunk, for the crew and passengers are proceeding to Kobe by the Fukuju Maru.

[The Nile was built by Caird's of Greenock in 1906, and was a steel twin-screw steamer of 8,094 tons. She left Hongkong for the North on January 1, her passengers from this port being, we understand, ex-N.Y.K. and not local people.]

abilities went against the plaintiff. Here was a boy with no salary, living with his mother, and yet a money-lender took his signature.

His Lordship:—One doesn't know the respect—

Mr. Brutton said he was trying to put the case before his Lordship. They had a blank denial by the first defendant and then the plaintiff's evidence, and, relying on probabilities again, as to the money being owing in the third month, he said that after the money had been paid he would have to get the plaintiff to arrest the brother shortly—not the boy. It is a boy owed the money, plaintiff should have said "I must get you to arrest him shortly"—not the brother. There was no mention of this boy at all, he absolutely denied borrowing the money in March. Plaintiff said he lent it in March. The date had not been given until the case came on for hearing. Up to the point of Mr. Dovey's evidence, his Lordship could, he thought, believe the story of the defendant, that he never borrowed the money, and the story told by the plaintiff was absolutely untrue, the reason for bringing in the \$500 being that, finding he could not get it from the brother, he brought the action against the boy, knowing the mother would pay it. Mr. Dovey had said that no expert could positively say the two writings were by the same hand; they could say they were not. The whole case was whether it was signed by the boy or not. The boy said it was like his handwriting, but he did not write it. He did not think it was his brother's writing. They had nothing with regard to Ralph Mendoza's signature. Mr. Dovey said he never looked for that and it was an important point in the case.

His Lordship observed that the witness had said he never examined the signature in Court, but he had seen other writing.

Mr. Brutton said that was exactly the important point in the case. Where it was seen that there was no evidence except that the boy did not sign, and only the evidence of the plaintiff that he did, and where they had the positive statement of an expert that he could not state positively what the writing was, they were thrown back on the probabilities in the case, and those probabilities, if they had any weight at all with his Lordship, showed it was merely an attempt by the plaintiff to obtain from the small boy, money owing by the brother. Had the boy owed the money, genuine writing would not have been put in for the plaintiff to have comparisons made, and prove as evidence against the defendant.

Mr. Russ said his friend had tried to distort several things in the probabilities against plaintiff's case. The expert had spoken of a chance in a million, but even one chance in ten was enough.

His Lordship:—Is it ten to one chance enough to hang a man on?

Mr. Russ:—I believe in many Summary Court cases. I think a hundred to one chance is enough to hang a man on—(laughter).

To turn, like Sir Oliver Lodge,

said Mr. Russ, from the verdict of science to the verdict of a twelve men in the box, what were the circumstances under which plaintiff's claim should not lie? Everything was in plaintiff's favour.

His Lordship said he thought the evidence was such as he could not do other than give judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Costs being agreed, instalments of \$2 per month were permitted. Mr. Brutton pointing out that the boy was an apprentice and had no wages. The mother would be asked to pay the costs. The Indian did not deserve much sympathy.

His Lordship:—My judgment entails that finding, but it is not right to take boys like this.

WAR ITEMS.

Why Prince Oscar got the Iron Cross.

Right at this critical moment, when the young Prince saw that he alone among the officers still lived, the murderous-looking Africans charged. Prince Oscar—who is only twenty-six years old—had reached the limit of his endurance of such horrors. He dropped, fainting, among his slain comrades.

When the Prince was discovered to be still alive he was rushed to a hospital in Metz, where heart-weakness, induced by excitement and over-exertion on the battlefield, was the diagnosis. The Kaiser forthwith bestowed upon him the Iron Cross, and in a telegram of congratulations for the Prince and his regiment wrote:

"If we have put the enemy to flight in all directions, we owe it to that good old God of ours above."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Turco-Greek Incident.

The Porte recently notified the Greek Government to the effect that there was in existence in the Greek Legation at Constantinople a wireless telegraph apparatus, asking at the same time that the instrument should be given up in order that it might be submitted to examination. The Greek Minister, M. Panas, accordingly called on the Grand Vizier, and in the course of the interview expressed surprise at the request and declared that the information was absolutely untrue. He added emphatically that in the event of the Legation being searched he would leave Constantinople instantly and take with him the personnel of the Legation. The Grand Vizier assured the Minister in reply that he was completely ignorant of any such step having been contemplated, and he entirely approved of the attitude taken up by M. Panas.—Exchange.

Less Majesty up-to-date.

The British authorities, acting in conjunction with the French military censorship, intend to discourage sending to the front from friends at home picture postcards ridiculing or caricaturing the Kaiser or the German Crown Prince.

It has been discovered that where such productions have been

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Bureka Street, Palmarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

found on prisoners or wounded soldiers, they have, according to the German military code, rendered themselves liable to summary treatment, and in some cases have been maltreated or even shot.

Nothing apparently "riles" a German more, a Press representative was informed, than to discover that a captured enemy possesses pictures derogatory to the Kaiser or his family.

Cheap Decorations.

The Neue Presse says the bravery displayed by the Austro-Hungarian troops on both the northern and southern battle fields is proved by the fact that up to date 30,000 medals for valour have been struck at the Vienna Mint.

The ravages of cholera continue in Austria in spite of the colder weather. Nine cases were reported from Vienna on Tuesday and many others from Bohemia, Moravia and Galicia.—Reuter.

"God Punish England."

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.

In a letter published by a German newspaper, a Landwehr officer writes:—

"On the German front officers and men do not salute in the usual way, but by saying, 'God Punish England, while we reply, 'May He Punish England.'"

Reconnaissance that Failed.

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.

A German seaplane, coming from Heligoland, was forced by a violent storm of wind and rain to come down on the sea about half a mile from the south coast of the Island of Faerø, situated just south of Esbjerg.

The machine capsized before reaching the water, but its two occupants, a lieutenant and an observer, were rescued by fishermen.

The seaplane started in the first place from Brunsbuttel, and was to have carried out a reconnaissance flight over the North Sea.—Central News.

Japanese Troops and Europe.

Paris, Dec. 3.

M. Gustave Hervé, the well-known Socialist leader, writing in the Guerre Sociale, urges that the assistance of Japan should be invoked in Europe to shorten the present war. He adds that by not utilising the Japanese Army England has not shown her usual practical good sense.—Exchange.

Hoaxing a Red Cross Nurse.

The Figaro tells the story of a French lady of the Red Cross who was captured and sent to a German town.

An exchange of doctors and nurses was arranged, and the German commander asked the lady whether she wished to go. She replied, "To Paris. I am a Parisienne."

"Don't you know," said the German officer, "that Paris is occupied by our troops? You will need a pass to enter the city. I will give you one."

The officer then sat down and wrote out a document, requesting the German authorities in the district of Paris to allow the liberated prisoner to pass. She naturally thought she would find her native city under the Prussian yoke, and her amazement and delight may be imagined when she found out the truth.

The Dutch Papers.

The Dutch newspapers, which are now quoted so frequently by our own Press, on account of their excellent war intelligence,

have their own peculiar method of publication, admirably adapted to a country where huge circulations are impossible, says a Straits paper. They depend very little on casual sale at shops or book-stalls, for the price of single copies is purposely fixed so high that all who are able take advantage of the more favourable terms obtainable by paying a quarterly subscription. The result is a comfortable stability of circulation, with no need of overprinting. Such a system, however, hits hard at the man who cannot afford to pay a lump sum quarterly. To meet his needs, agencies exist for the circulation of the papers from one reader to another. Those who receive them straight from the publisher pay most, and those who are content to enjoy their news when one, two, or three days old, can do so for quite a trifling fee. These newspaper circulating agencies have a surprising number of clients.

Reported Arrest of American Journalist.

New York, November 20.—The New York Globe publishes to-day a cablegram from Mr. Herbert Corey, its correspondent at the front, stating that the British military authorities have arrested him at Aldershot. The only hint as to the possible cause of the arrest is a query in Mr. Corey's cable asking whether in any of his printed articles the charge has been made that the British are too cowardly to enlist. The Globe refers readers to back files of Mr. Corey's articles for proof that they have not contained such an assertion. It has also enlisted the aid of United States Senator O'Gorman of New York, who has called Corey's arrest to the attention of the State Department at Washington with a request for an investigation. By a singular coincidence the Globe printed in all editions to-day a letter from Mr. Corey, dated Orléans November 4 under the headlines: "Prison Cells Yawn for war Reporters Seeking Real News."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society for Hongkong will be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on Friday the 15th January, 1915, at 12 o'clock.

All those interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

A. M. O. GALE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Flat of two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, convenient to Town. Apply with particulars to "T. Q." 90, Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 5, CONDUIT ROAD.—Repairs, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

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Hongkong, 12th January, 1915.

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Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make
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GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

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The Leading French Jewellery House.

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Eight of which have been supplied to the
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CHANGSHA	12th Jan.	15th Jan.
TAIYUAN	18th Feb.	21st Feb.

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The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th January.

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Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1915.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 12th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 13th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

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Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 19,000	(WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.) (THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m.)
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	(TUES., 12th Jan. at noon.) (TUES., 26th Jan. at noon.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	(FRI., 15th Jan. at noon.) (WEDNES., 13th Jan. at noon.)
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang and Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	(FRI., 15th Jan.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	(SATUR., 16th Jan.)
NAGASAKI & Kobe	Tsushima Maru Capt. T. 12,000	(TUESDAY, 12th Jan.)
S'HAU and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohse T. 12,000	(MON., 11th Jan.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado T. 13,500	(WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.)
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 19,800	(WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 11 a.m.)

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 21st February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kirano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Holhow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	14th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	17th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liaochow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 14th Jan. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	S'HAU	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'HAU	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikaroen	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tjikmanok	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'HAU	2nd half Jan.
Tjikboda	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjikiwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd March.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA
CRUZ, DALLAS, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 12th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 19th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 13th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 17th Jan. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Higher Freight Rate Possible.

The probability that the advanced freight rates imposed by the steamship lines operating from the Atlantic seaboard to Great Britain at the outbreak of the war may be made the permanent rates is conveyed in the monthly reports of shipping conditions issued by the International Freight Forwarding Bureau (Gerhard and Hey), who state that all lines are considering the advanced rates as the regular tariff quotations, and will be referred to as such in the future.

The rates now asked by the lines range from 2s. 6d. to 5s. over the rates in force prior to the disturbance in Europe, says a Manila paper. To Franco rates remain the same, with the exception of the Marseilles service, to which port rates are from 5s. to 10s. over the tariff. The French steamers are running full and it is advised that space reservations should be made early. In shipping to Holland, exporters are advised to hold their goods until arrangements can be made to handle the cargo. At present the Holland-American line will not accept freight unless the movement is authorised by the Netherlands Government. The Dutch lines are charging 50 per cent. over the tariff. To Scandinavia the lines are reported to have accepted sufficient freight to fill their steamers for all sailings during this and next month. The Greek Government has commandeered the spaces on the Greek steamers and no space will be available for shippers on the regular sailings to Piræus. Proposed sailings to Italy during the present month will no doubt meet shipping requirements, while the orders of the Italian Government prohibiting the re-export of many commodities resulting in refusal from the lines to carry such freight as copper will furnish, is thought, ample room for all outgoing merchandise. Rates to South America are still at 25 per cent. over the regular tariff on the east coast, while in the west coast no change in rates has been made. To Central America shipping conditions are almost normal. On some commodities a higher freight rate is being demanded, but this is not due to the war. To Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica normal conditions also obtain. There is a heavy movement of cargo to Australia, demanding the use of many steamers. Rates have been advanced to 25 per cent. over the regular tariff. Quite a few of the vessels are sailing for the Antipodes by the Panama route.

Notice to Mariners.

Foochow District.—Notice is giving that foul ground exists to a distance of 135 feet W.S.W. from Pagoda Rock, Beacon, at which position there is a depth of 9 feet at low water of spring tides.

The Kinabalu.

There has been launched at Ardrossan the steamer Kinabalu, which has been built for the Sabah Steamship Company, Sandakan, British North Borneo. The vessel is 150 ft. 4 in. in length, 26 ft. in breadth, and 10 ft. 6 in. in depth. She has a continuous main deck, with poop and part awning deck, top-gallant forecastle and bridge houses, a large passenger saloon paneled in light oak, and large airy state-rooms on the main and the bridge decks. The machinery will consist of a set of triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 13, 21, and 34 in. in diameter respectively, with a stroke of 24 in., and a working pressure of 180 lb.

Coast Shipping.

Shipping on the coast continues good and rates are being well maintained, especially in the south, where the demand for tonnage is greater than the supply. For New York, via Suez and Panama, cargo is also plentiful and the five vessels on the berth, up to end of January, are reported to be fully booked up.—Shipping and Engineering.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Chipshing	Wed., 13th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at 4 light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Mon., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Cientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datt, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VTORIA, VVER, STLE	Glengyle	16th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND		

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

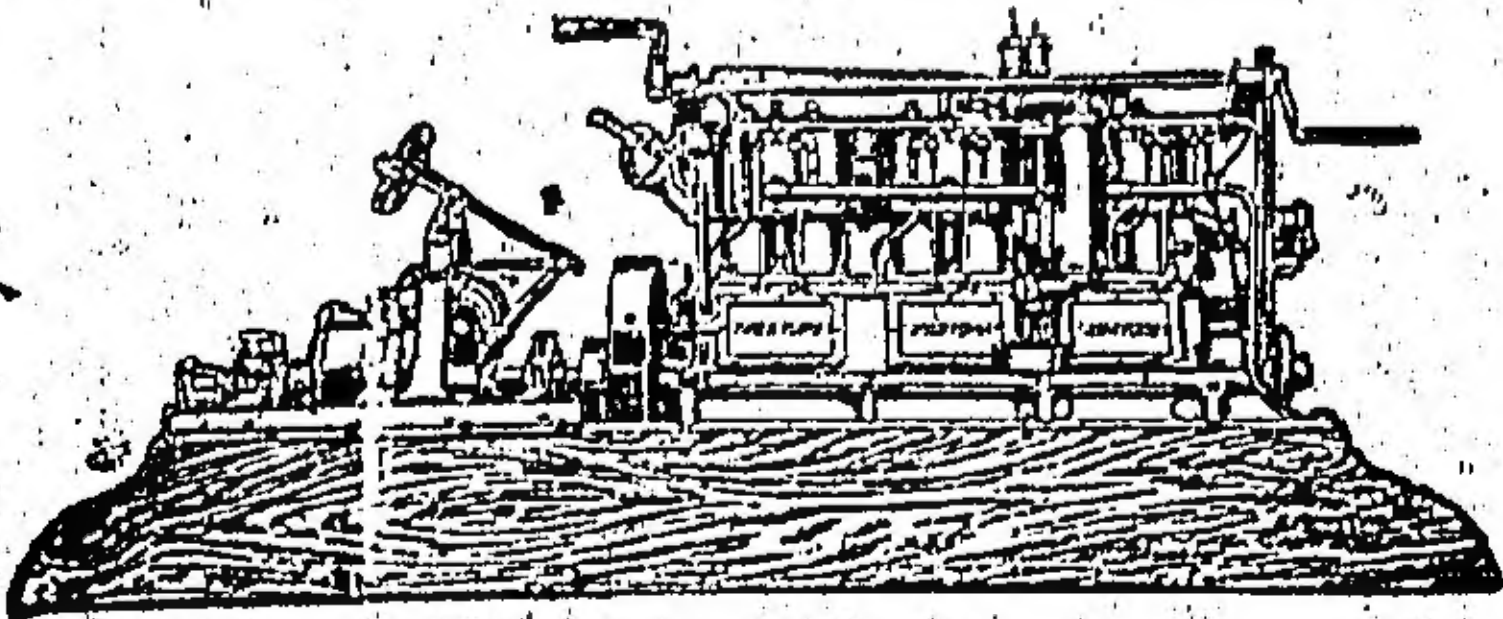
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOAT'S LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 911.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	H ran > M.	N. Y. K.	13. Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Arcadia	P. & O.	16. Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20. Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21. Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	16. Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19. Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26. Jan.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28. Jan.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19. Feb.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15. Jan.
Australian Ports via Maula	Changsha	B. & S.	15. Jan.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14. Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13. Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14. Jan.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Taishima M.	N. Y. K.	14. Jan.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Hoihow	B. & S.	14. Jan.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	15. Jan.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	16. Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	17. Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19. Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19. Jan.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	19. Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	20. Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Malay M.	O. S. K.	21. Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathawar	B. L.	23. Jan.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20. Feb.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tiliwong	J. O. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.
Japan	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J. O. J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjmanook	J. O. J. L.	F. half J.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA is due to reach Hongkong on Wednesday morning, the 13th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd ult. and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENDORAN from Middlesbrough and London left Singapore for this port on 10th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,652, N. Suzuki, 5th inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Coal—M. B. G. K.	
Chuansang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. J. Matlock, 5th inst.—Sunderland, 30th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kalgani, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 7th inst.—Haiphong, 4th inst. Rice.—J. M. & Co.	
Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,391, Bradley, 7th inst.—Yokohama, 3rd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Boyarin, Rus. s.s. 997, G. Bolding, 7th inst.—Haiphong, Rice—Chinoro.	
Kwangsang, Br. s.s. 1,309, Jones, 7th inst.—Amoy, 5th inst. Ballast.—B. & S.	
Natica, Br. s.s. 3,959, Bramston, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Ballast.—A. P. Co.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, H. P. Re. 8th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Jaco, Fr. s.s. 386, Y. Pannier, 9th inst.—Haiphong, 6th inst. Rice—W. J. & Co.	
Kwangtun, Chinese s.s. 1,533, C. Stewart, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 5th inst. Gen.—C. M. B. N. Co.	
Zafiro, Am. s.s. 1,449, I. Ventorini, 8th inst.—Saigon, 4th inst. Rice—C. T. Co.	
Singap, Br. s.s. 1,075, H. Trowbridge, 8th inst.—Fakhol, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,221, Meenther, 10th inst.—Shanghai, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Eiger, Norw. s.s. 875, E. Flingsen, 9th inst.—Daini, 3rd inst. Bean and Bean oil—Chinoro.	
Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,107, G. W. Shearer, 9th inst.—Hoihow, 8th inst. Gen.—Messrs Carmichael & Clarke.	
Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 9th inst.—Fakhol, 7th inst. Rice—A. R. Marly.	
Taishima Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,314, C. Combe, 10th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Hue, Fr. s.s. 709, A. Coradine, 10th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marly.	
Choysang, Br. s.s. 1,424, M. Courtney, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yo-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135, O. Hayakawa, 11th inst.—Dalton, Coal—M. B. K.	

TIDE TABLE.

11th Jan. to 17th Jan. 1915.

Day	Hour	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	11	6.0	4.4
Tues.	11	5.2	3.7
Wed.	11	6.0	4.4
Thur.	11	5.2	3.7
Fri.	11	6.0	4.4
Sat.	11	5.2	3.7
Sun.	11	6.0	4.4

m morning. a afternoon.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"
From MIDDLEBRO' LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "CHINA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, Jan. 8th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point on Jan. 9th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 5th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkiss.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISK OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	15' top 10' bottom	10'	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	7' 6"	15' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	6' 6"	15'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	6' 6"	15'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	6' 6"	15'	1' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Consolidated Dock	400'	15'	20'	1' 6"
ABERDEEN				
How Dock	130'	8'	11'	1'
Lauzon Dock	211'	6'	11'	1'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, Esq., M.B., F.R.S., Dock, Kowloon.KOWLOON OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS' ATTEMPT ON PARIS.

EARL KITCHENER AND THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Jan. 12, 3.15 a.m.

The Paris communique states that there is no change in the situation. Two German aeroplanes attempted to approach Paris, but French aircraft repulsed them.

"A Good Bit Longer."

Jan. 12, 3.15.

Mrs. Parker, sister of Earl Kitchener, opening the Soldiers' Wives' Club, London, said that from what she could gather from her brother in occasional chats, he thought the war would last a good bit longer and that more men were needed.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CASE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

Again Continued this Afternoon.

Notification Regarding Dividend.

The hearing of the action of the Man Shing Lee firm against the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., for \$3,816, for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiffs to the defendants on board the steamship Ching Chow, at the request of the defendants, was resumed by Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, this afternoon.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Hariton, represented the defendants.

ONE-WORD TELEGRAMS.

The Hongkong station of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., has issued the following intimation:—

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Field day, 10.1.15.—O. O. Companies and Sections are requested to send to the Orderly Room as soon as possible a list of the members of their units who were not on parade and the reasons for their absence.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday 13th instant, nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Frith. To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Scouts Company.

CHIEF OFFICER CHARGED.

Alleged Theft of Coal.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, S. Miyaji, the chief officer of the s.s. Komogata Maru, was charged with the theft of about twenty tons of coal, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Hariton, appeared for the complainants and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. Two Chinese were charged with receiving.

Mr. Shenton said he would ask his Worship to commit the case to the Sessions. There would be a large number of witnesses, unless he could arrange with his friend to admit certain facts.

Mr. Lewis said if his friend mentioned what he wanted, he might be able to meet him.

Mr. Shenton said he wanted the tallyman's books admitted, to begin with. The ship was chartered to bring coal for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. from Hongkong, there being an understanding with the Charbonnage Company in Tonkin for the exclusive importation to Hongkong of coal, and the Komogata Maru was the vessel used for the purpose of bringing it to Hongkong.

On December 31, 3,765 tons of coal were put on board this ship for shipment to Hongkong. There were 2,35 tons of lump coal, 300 tons of small lump coal, 1,100 tons of dust coal and 300 tons of briquettes. The ship arrived in Hongkong on January 4. On January 5 the coal was discharged, and by the tallyman's books it would be seen that thirty-two and a half tons were missing. Coal in junks in Chuauway Bay came under the notice of the police, and on questions being asked, a pass signed by the chief officer was produced. When Inspector Gordon saw the pass he inspected the coal and refuted the officers' authority to pass off coal belonging to consignees without the permission of the consignee. It was then that enquiries were instituted which led to the present charge.

B. D. F. Beith, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., said the coal he saw at No. 2 Station, was the company's coal. He saw briquettes, fair-sized pieces of coal, and there was also some dust. There should be no dust from briquettes. There was no understanding that those who cleaned the ships should get such quantities of coal. The men were permitted to take coalsweepings (dust) up to a certain weight. The officer had not permission to give any coal in consideration for cleaning.

His Worship intimated that he would personally go and inspect the coal apart from the samples exhibited in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said there was no-one on board for the company but the tallyman. It was the custom with ships discharging coal in this Harbour to discharge less coal than appeared on the bill of lading.

Mr. Lewis asked if the amount of shortage varied from 15 per cent. to 75.

Witness replied he could not say what the average was; he had not had a case as high as seven. It varied considerably.

The case was adjourned.

Too Many Passengers.

This morning, at the Marine Court, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., fined the coxswain of the steam launch Tak Lee \$40 for carrying 60 persons on his launch in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

THE CALL OF COUNTRY.

"Eye-Witness" and France's Conscripits.

The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness, present with General Headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published December 3 of the movements of the British Forces and the French Armies in immediate touch with it:—

November 20, 1914.

From the 26th to the 28th the weather has continued warm, and except for an occasional heavy shower has been fine. These three days have been productive of no incidents of any magnitude, and have on the whole been about the quietest we have experienced for weeks. The detritive of operations, therefore, can be dismissed in a very few words.

Though generally inactive along our front, the Germans have continued to press in one quarter—against the Indian troops, where, in spite of the loss suffered by them in their last attack in this direction, they have been busy extending their saps in order to carry out assaults from short distances. None of these, however, has been carried out in force.

South of the Lys generally there has been some shelling of localities in rear of our front line; but this form of annoyance diminishes daily along our whole front. Sniping is carried on almost incessantly.

There seems little doubt that the Germans are employing civilians, either willing or unwilling, to dig trenches, for some have been seen and shot while engaged in this work.

On the 27th the enemy succeeded, by means of sapping up and then assaulting from a short distance, in gaining possession of a portion of trench on our right. From this, however, they were soon ejected.

On the 28th, facing our centre, there were signs of some change having been made in the composition of the hostile artillery, which was employed in "registering" fresh zones of fire. On the right one of the German batteries was discovered in the morning to have been left out in the open. This was probably due to the failure of an attempt to move it during the night. However, whatever the cause of its exposed position, our guns did not fail to take advantage of it.

On the same day, though inactive against us, the Germans made an isolated and unsupported attack on the French on our left. They were easily beaten back, and, it is believed, lost some 400 killed and many prisoners.

While it is necessary to accept the evidence of all prisoners with caution, there is a change of tone in the views expressed by some of the officers recently captured, which appears to be genuine. They admit the failure of German strategy, and profess to take a gloomy view of the future. At the same time is must be confessed that there is as yet no sign that their view is that generally held by the enemy. Nor has there been any definite indication of a lack of morale amongst his troops.

During the last six weeks various mobilisation orders calling up different classes of men liable to service have been issued by the French Government.

To the average Englishman, whom a life spent far removed from all that war implies is apt to render unimaginative, even the immediate effect of such orders is hard to conceive; and to him a journey made shortly after their issue along the highways of Northern France—or for that matter

in any part of France—might have come as somewhat of a revelation. From the middle of October onwards the roads have been thronged with men—literally thousands being met with in the course of a short motor journey—all trudging along towards the mobilisation centres, carrying their few clothes and necessaries in bags along over their shoulders. Some have more, some less, but few are without the spare pair of boots which they apparently, and quite rightly, regard as the most necessary article of a soldier's outfit.

"The Emperor fights his campaign with our legs and not with our muskets," said the conscript of Napoleon, and their descendants have evidently not forgotten the lesson. The strange procession includes a curious mixture of types. A considerable proportion consist of middle-aged men of good physique, broad-shouldered and sturdy, and of likely young men from the countryside of a type to make excellent soldiers.

For some years, as is probably generally known, there have been no exceptions from military service in France. Educational standards and professions, such as those of the actor, lawyer, doctor, and artist, which were formerly excepted, are now so no longer. Besides those who escaped in the past, many others have now been gathered in the net of service and have gone to swell the numbers of those who have recently been streaming along every road in France to answer to the call of their country.

The change that within the last few days has come over what may be termed the "atmosphere" of the battlefield is marked. As regards noise, the cannonade has now decreased to such an extent that for hours on end nothing is heard but the infrequent boom of one of the Allies' heavy guns, the occasional rattle of machine guns, and the intermittent "poo" for that word expresses the sound best—of the snipers on either side. And in certain quarters, where the combatants are close and operations appertain to those of siege warfare, the bombs of the Mitrailleuse and the smaller bombs thrown by hand are detonating almost continuously. But the air no longer throbs to the continuous dull roar of heavy artillery and the detonations of great projectiles.

Of course, if an attack is in progress, there is again turmoil, but it is more local and does not approach in intensity that which recently reigned on a large scale. The scene, as a whole, as viewed from one of the few commanding points on our front, is almost one of peace as compared with that of a week or two ago.

It was mentioned in the account of the fighting on the Aisne that, so far as we were concerned, the struggle had to some extent assumed the character of siege operations. The same can be said with still greater truth of the battle in which we are now engaged. Both sides have had time to dig themselves in and to strengthen their positions with all the resources available in the field. In spite of this the Germans, urged by weighty motives, limited as to time, and confident in their numerical superiority and the weight of a very powerful siege armament—such as has indeed never before been brought into the field—have, when face to face with the Allies' line, attempted to break it by frontal attacks. Having failed in this, in spite of desperate efforts, they are now endeavouring in some quarters to progress by the slower methods of siege warfare. To shorten the space over which their infantry has to advance, narrow end-on approaches which are either open to the air or a foot or two below the surface of the ground. Where open, these approaches are zigzagged to avoid

EDEN AND THE CHINESE.

A Remarkable Booklet by a Local Author.

In "The Creation—the Real Situation of Eden and the Origin of the Chinese," (Kelly and Walsh, Hongkong; \$2) by Tse Tan-tai, the author has given his readers, whether Chinese or non-Chinese, quite a lot to think about. Mr. Tse, who is associated in business with the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C. M. G., and is well known in Hongkong, has devoted many years of close study to Biblical exegesis as well as to the classics of his own nation; and the booklet which he has just published is the outcome of that study, albeit his main contention—that the human race had its origin in Chinese Turkestan—seems to have come to him as a sudden inspiration.

The reader need not necessarily be acquainted with Chinese literature in order to follow Mr. Tse's reasoning, much of which is founded on premises that are, at least, daring, from some people's point of view, inasmuch as they challenge the geographical correctness of the writers of Genesis.

Chinese the Children of Shem. His argument is that the Chinese are directly descended from Noah (Nu Wa or Shi) through his son Shem. What Semite writers will have to say to this we cannot foresee; our suggestion is that they should read the book first, and then argue. With much that the writer has to say about the Deluge, and with his readiness to take certain points in Genesis literally, persons of the Higher Criticism way of thought may find themselves at variance. Ethnologists in general, too, may not be entirely at one with Mr. Tse in his deciding to class the Indian peoples with the African negroes, as children of Ham.

But the book is so manifestly sincere, so much the result of careful and painstaking research, and so full of new ideas, that it should—and will—be read, and should, further, pave the way for a fuller and more exhaustive treatise by Mr. Tse upon what all his readers will feel is a most interesting subject.

being enfiladed. In either case forward progress is made by excavating at one end. At what is considered a possible snailing distance these approaches, or saps, are joined up by a lateral trench roughly parallel to that being attacked. Here the stormers collect for a fresh rush.

The extent to which subterranean or semi-underground life is forced on the combatants in the neighbourhood of the firing line varies with the nature of the ground and depends on the character of the enemy's activity in the particular locality in which they are. Where sniping or rifle fire is alone to be expected, the amount of the excavations behind the front line is limited. When bombardment is or has been severe, everyone within range of the enemy's guns, the brigadier not excepted, will be found ensconced underground in "dug-outs" or "funkholes" as they are familiarly called; for in the zone under fire, houses are no better than shell traps.

Behind the firing-line trenches, are found the shelters for the men holding the line and those for the supports. These are more elaborate and comfortable than the fire trenches, usually are roofed over, and contain cooking places and many conveniences. Some of these underground quarters have now become almost luxurious and contain windows. Communication between the firing line and the various shelters in the rear and with the headquarters of units is kept up along approach trenches, all zigzagged

"THOSE BROWN RASCALS."

Altered German Opinion of Indian Soldiers.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5.

The following extracts from a German soldier's letter, published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, show that the German army is beginning to realise the fighting qualities of the Indian troops. The soldier writes:—

"To-day, for the first time, we had to fight against the Indians, and the devil knows those brown rascals are not to be under-rated. At first we spoke with contempt of the Indians. To-day we learned to look at them in a different light."

"For three days we lay in our trenches under an uninterrupted shell fire from the English, and were lacking in the barest necessities, as only at night time could we obtain provisions. Water we had enough both above and below us, but we were hungry."

"The English seem to take a diabolical pleasure in showering shells on us. When for three days it had rained shells and the British thought we were beaten to a jelly they had then in store for us a visit from their brown allies."

"The devil knows what the English had put into those fellows. Anyhow, those who stormed our lines seemed either drunk or possessed with an evil spirit. With fearful shouting, in comparison with which our hurrahs are like the whining of a baby, thousands of these brown forms rushed upon us as suddenly as if they were shot out of a fog, so that at first we were completely taken by surprise. At a hundred metres we opened a destructive fire which mowed down hundreds, but in spite of that the others advanced, springing forward like cats and surmounting obstacles with unexampled agility."

"In no time they were in our trenches, and truly these brown enemies were not to be despised. With butt-ends, bayonets, swords, and daggers we fought each other, and we had bitter hard work, which, however, was lightened by reinforcements which arrived quickly before we drove the fellows out of the trenches."—*Reuter's Special.*

"A Veteran" of 1870.

Journalists very seldom give rise to myths in their lifetimes—in the case of the late M. de Blois some of the mythical stories were more of less of his own creation. According to a contemporary, a queer legend is in circulation concerning Mr. Hilaire Belloc. This is the effect that he is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War. As a matter of fact, Mr. Belloc, far from having fought in 1870, was born in that year, and as a young man served in a French artillery regiment. But a good many of the people who read his weekly articles will very likely continue to believe that he was present at Gravelotte.

to prevent being enfiladed, and liberally partitioned into compartments by traverses so as to localise the effect of shell fire.

For some time the character of the artillery fire has been such as to force both combatants, even for some distance behind the firing line, to burrow into the earth in order to obtain shelter and to conceal their works as far as possible, in order to gain protection both from guns and aeroplanes. This has been carried on to such an extent that behind the front fire trenches of British, French, and Germans are perfect labyrinths of burrows of various types. The principal feature of the battlefield, therefore, as has often been pointed out, is the absence of any signs of human beings.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.

TO-DAYS LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS ATTACK WITH GREAT VIOLENCE.

ALLIES' POSITION MAINTAINED.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph,"]

Germany's Raw Levies.

Oct. 23, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the very strong German forces which were signalled yesterday have attacked with the greatest violence the whole region between the North Sea and La Bassée canal.

The Allies' position on the whole was maintained and if they had to give ground in some places, they gained it in others.

The enemy appears to be endeavouring along the greater part of the front, particularly between the North Sea and the River Oise, to make a fresh effort using new corps of raw troops some of whom are very young. Others are elderly, with officers and non-coms drawn from any available source.

Enemy Shows Activity.

Oct. 23, 4.55 p.m.

The communique continues that the enemy has also shown particular activity in the Arras district and the Somme.

We have progressed north and south of the Somme and notably in the region of Rosieres-en-Santerre.

We have gained partial successes at Verdun and Pont Amousson.

There has been no change on the rest of the front.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

Annual Sale of Work.

This morning at the Italian Convent, Caine Road, the annual sale of work began. There was no formal opening, but Lady May accompanied by Miss May made an early call and expressed to the Sisters her great pleasure in being able to be present at the bazaar and its object. During the morning the rooms where the sale is proceeding were well filled, but the stalls have been so nicely arranged that there was no sense of crush. We understand that the exhibits are the work of the pupils of the Convent. They include all kinds of useful and ornamental articles in silk lace, velvet, etc., and some astonishingly cheap bargains are to be had. Indeed the chief feature of the Convent sales of work is that all the articles are sold at quite reasonable prices—the common custom on such occasions at home being to place prohibitive prices on what is for sale.

The sweet stall is very prettily arranged and should prove popular, as should also the lotteries for which some beautiful prizes are being offered. The sale continues until Monday evening. As the object of the Sisters is to raise funds to enable them to feed somewhere about a thousand orphans, it is hoped that buyers will be plentiful.

Injured by an Explosive.

A Chinese servant employed at the University Hostel has been sent by Dr. Clark, M.O.H., to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from wounds caused by an explosive. It appears that the man, while in the kitchen of the establishment, picked up a bottle whose contents exploded while he was handling it. No one else was present at the time and therefore no further particulars are yet to hand, as the man is still too ill to be able to answer questions.

TO DOG-OWNERS.

Muzzling Order to be Strictly Enforced.

The following notification appears in the Government Gazette:—
The attention of owners of dogs is drawn to Notification No. 181, dated the 14th May, 1914, to the effect that every dog going abroad in the public thoroughfares or elsewhere shall be muzzled, and they are also warned that on and after Tuesday, 27th October, 1914, the provisions of Section 17 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1845 will be strictly enforced whereby any constable is authorised to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

A Proposed Engineers' Section.

An important meeting is to be held at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders on Wednesday, next, at 5.30 p.m. to consider the feasibility of forming an Engineers' section of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves for occasional work in connection with the defence of the Colony, especially in regard to electric lights. The President of the Institution (Engineer Commander Boome, R.N.), will preside, and engineers, whether members or not, are invited to be present. If a sufficient number of men come forward, a petition will be sent to the Government for securing consent to form the section.

Wounded.

Two coolies have been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital, one wounded in the neck and the other in the throat. It is alleged that the injuries were inflicted by one Wong Fook, who was charged and remanded at the Magistracy this morning.

COMPANY MEETING.

China Light and Power Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM.)

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the China Light and Power Company, Ltd., was held this morning at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Shawan Tomes and Company, Mr. R. Shawan presiding. There were also present, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. W. Barton, consulting committee; Messrs. J. C. F. Campbell, J. A. Young, A. G. Gordon, A. A. Cordeiro, R. Hancock, shareholders; and T. Leeman, Secretary.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The report and accounts to 31st July, having been in your hands for sometime past, may, I presume, be taken as read. The net profit available for division is \$25,058.24, and I trust you will approve of the way in which we propose to deal with this amount. Our business continues to show slow but steady progress; the number of consumers has increased by 29 and current supplied by about 24 per cent., and as Kowloon continues to develop these figures will correspondingly improve. I am glad to say that so far, since these accounts were closed last July, our earnings do not appear to have been materially affected by the outbreak of war.

As regards the installation of turbine engines I can say very little at the moment, as owing no doubt to delays caused by the war at home we have only this week received tenders for the new plant from England and America, and have consequently not been able to go into them or come to any decision as yet. As I went into the necessity for this new installation fully at the extraordinary general meeting on 20th June last I need not enlarge upon it now, but I may say that we shall be able to obtain the necessary funds by a loan at 8 per cent. per annum, and that we see no reason to change our former opinion as to the remunerative nature of the contract we have made to supply light and power to our neighbours, the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.

The question of motor buses for Kowloon has again had our consideration, but it does not seem advisable to sink capital in such an undertaking until we are assured of suitable and practicable roads for such heavy traffic, so for the present the matter must lie in abeyance.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions that shareholders may care to put.

There being no questions gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Barton:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Barton that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. All those in favour please signify in the usual manner. Those against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of the Consulting Committee.

Mr. A. G. Gordon:—I beg to propose that Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. W. Barton be re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Campbell:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by Mr. Gordon and seconded by Mr. Campbell that Sir Paul Chater and Mr. J. W. Barton be re-elected to the Consulting Committee. Those in favour? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of auditors.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The Past Fortnight Reviewed.

The Fortnightly Prices Current and Market Report, issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, under date of to-day, shows that in cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods, during the interval sales of samples have been effected to a limited extent. Clearances of these grades are fairly satisfactory. No sales of fancy goods are reported from first hands, clearances are poor and dealers are, at the best, realizing but meagre profits on their purchases.

In cotton yarn, business transacted has been very small and prices ruled rather erratic, showing in the majority of cases a further decline of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bale. Taking into consideration the financial stringency prevailing, clearances have been fairly satisfactory. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$88/114. No. 12s at \$96/114. No. 16s at \$108/124. No. 20s at \$110/143. Arrivals 700 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments 1,200 bales. Unsold stock 54,000 bales. Bargains 40,000 bales.

There is nothing to report in woollens, and quotations for raw cotton are nominal, there being none in stock. In metals, local prices are much as last quoted. Nails are firmer. Tinplates have also shown a slight advance. There is very little business doing in sugar it is reported that the market for Java shows some revival.

Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co's Canton silk circular, is as follows:—Stock—5,000 bales about. Market—Silk: No settlements are reported for Europe since our last circular. American buyers continue to buy a fair amount of short-reels. Settlements are said to be 400 to 500 bales. Waste: No settlements are reported but some enquiries are rumoured for London by one of two firms. Dealers are inclined to hold.

The flour market report is:—American Market: With more financing facilities, European demand has set in, and wheat has advanced considerably. Flour has also advanced in sympathy with every indication of still higher prices. A few small sales are reported. Local Market: The financial position in the Country still prevents normal clearances and the market is dull. Quotations have advanced 3 to 5 cents and stocks are 250,000 sacks. Imports for the nine months ending 30th Sept. were 34 million sacks compared with 4 million for the same period last year, but as stocks are 750,000 sacks less, the consumption has apparently not been affected by high prices and floods, etc.

The report on opium states:—Bengal Market: A quiet tone has prevailed and quotations are:—Potna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00, Benares, New \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Malwa Market: Limited business has been transacted at \$8,400.00 with heavy extra allowances.

Mr. Hancock:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Messrs. A. O'D. Gordon and F. Maitland as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$100 per annum.

Mr. A. A. Cordeiro:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Hancock and seconded by Mr. Cordeiro that Messrs. A. O'D. Gordon and F. Maitland be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$100 per annum. Those in favour? Carried unanimously. That is all the business gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES ORDERS.

The following Orders have been issued by Major Wakeman, O.C.H.K.V.R.:—
Firing at King's Park Range and L.R.A. Miniature Range on Saturday the 24th and Sunday the 25th inst. as ordered.

Parades on Tuesday the 27th and Thursday the 29th inst. and for officers and N.C.O.s on Monday the 28th Wednesday the 28th and Friday the 30th as ordered.

With reference to para. 4 of yesterday's orders, firing will take place during the day for men who are remaining in camp, in addition to the early morning practice.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following Corps Orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D.:—

Assembly.

The following alterations will be made in the Assembly scheme from to-day's date. Men of H.K.V.O. living at Peak will fall in at Victoria Gap end of Harlow Road. Men of H.K.V.R. living at Peak will fall in at Victoria Gap end of Lugard Road. Revised Alarm lists for Volunteers will be issued shortly, but should "Alarm" occur before receipt the old lists must be acted upon. The senior Officer, N.C.O. or man of each Section will take the names of men present and afterwards forward to Staff Officer.

Pay.

Pay cheques will be ready for issue on Monday morning. Pay lists will in future be signed by each man in duplicate, O.C.s. will see that this is carried out.

Parades.

Parades for tomorrow Sunday 25th instant nil. Parades for Monday 26th instant 6.00 a.m. Last joined recruits under S.M. Higby. One Section Scouts Co. under S.M. Murphy. D.O.L.I. for Airwing Drill and Musketry Instruction. Remainder Group 3 under Company Officer. 5.15 p.m., Recruits Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co., fall in at Short Rings. Kowloon Road for Musketry under S.M. Murphy. D.O.L.I. Right Section M.G. Co. fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for Machine Gun Instruction under Staff Officer. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery 10 p.m. Gun drill under Sergt. Instructors. Remainder Groups 1 and 2 under Company Officers.

Detail.

On duty Sunday 25th instant, Group 3.

On duty Monday 26th instant, Group 1 and Right Section M.G. Co.

Officers on duty Sunday Capt. Wood, Capt. Stewart, and 2/Lt. Cunningham.

Officers on duty Monday Capt. Wolfe, Lt. Willson and 2/Lt. Norington.

Orderly Officer 2/Lt. Cunningham.

Orderly Officer Monday, 2/Lt. Willson.

To furnish Guard to night, Centre Section M.G. Co. tomorrow Scouts Company, Monday 28th inst. No. 1 Artillery.

Orderly Sergeant to night, Corp. Bolton, to-morrow, Sergt. Sutherland, Monday 28th inst. Sergt. Bradbury.

Orders.

No Orders will be published to-morrow Sunday 25th instant. Hongkong, Oct. 24th 1914.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of all interested in Hongkong association football will be held at the Royal Artillery Theatre Victoria Barracks, on Wednesday next, 28th October, at 5.15 p.m. sharp. The agenda is:—

1. To consider the possibilities of playing League or Cup-tie football this season and to take any action therewith.

2. Any other business.
In view of the existing conditions, it is very desirable that every Club—existent or forming, Civilian and Service—shall be efficiently represented at this meeting. This meeting may decide what League and other competitions shall be run, so representatives should possess full authority to act for clubs without further reference to the members. If it is impossible for representatives to attend, they should write to the Association Hon. Sec. (Mr. F. W. Eager, R.N.O. Depot) at once, giving all details as to their proposals.

MARKET LIMITS.

The limits of the Praya East Market are given in the Government Gazette as follows:—

Eastern Boundary.—Burrows Street from Wanchai Road Harbour.

Western Boundary.—Spring Garden Lane from Cross Street to the Harbour.

Northern Boundary.—The Harbour.

Southern Boundary.—Cross Street from Spring Garden Lane to Wanchai Road and onwards along Wanchai Road in an Easterly direction to Burrows Street.

The following is a list of the streets and lanes lying within the boundaries mentioned:—Burrows Street, Praya East, Tai Wo Street, Tai Yuen Street, Wanchai Road, Triangle Street, Stone Nullah Lane, Spring Garden Lane.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—20th Sunday after Trinity, October 25th, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.).—Responses: Ferial. Venite. Ouseley. Psalms: Of the 25th morning. Te Deum. Lawes. Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus. Smart (2nd evening). Hymns: 516, 375, (267). Evensong (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir).—Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Of the 25th evening. Magnificat. Goss (8th evening). Nunc Dimittis. Turle (morning). Hymns: 279, (282); 375, 227, (238).—Organ Recital. Friday, October 30th, at 9.15 p.m., in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11 a.m. Hymns 9, 583, 514, 439. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns, 382, 11, 219, 257. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—20th Sunday After Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Matins. Responses: Ferial. Venite. Ouseley. 25th day. Psalms, As set; Te Deum. Hymns: Jubilate, Hayes. Hymns: 319-305-239. National Anthem. Evening: Hymn 174. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As set; Magnificat. Barnby in D. 18th Morning. Nunc Dimittis. Woodward in A. 26th morning. Hymns: 289 483-35. Kyrie. Varley Roberts. National Anthem.

St. Peter's, West Point.—Sunday Oct. 25, 1914. Harvest Thanksgiving Collection for Hospital Funds (8.00 a.m.) Holy Communion 11.00 a.m. Matins and Sermon Preacher.—The Bishop of Victoria.

WAR ITEMS.

Graphic Story by Pathfinder's Survivor.

A Hull man, on the ill-fated Pathfinder, describing the blowing up of the warship, says: "All the ship's company were in the forepart having tea. I saw a flash and the ship seemed to lift right out of the water. Down went the mast and forward funnel and the forward part of the ship, and all the men there must have been blown to atoms. I hobbled down for a few seconds for fear of being hit by the debris, which was blown sky high."

"It was every man for himself, and I jumped overboard and swam hard to put as much space between myself and the ship as I could. I turned round, when about 50 yards away and saw her after-and sticking upright, 100ft. in the air. She gradually heeled over and sank."

"I was afraid the after end of the ship might fall on me. I was swept round and round like a cork, but managed to grab a lifebuoy which floated past me. I must have been in the water an hour before being rescued."

Like Father, Like Son.

The Hague, September 14. Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, has sent to the Dusseldorf Grand Duchess Baden a telegram saying, "God has allowed me to be wounded. Bless Him."

"I am proud of the day I fell. It is the finest I have lived."—Exchange Special.

Lord John Hamilton. Happily there is reason to believe that the news that Lord John Hamilton, an officer of the Irish Guards and Deputy Master of the King's Household, has been killed in the fighting at the front, is not authentic.

There is no doubt whatever that the Court received news of his death, and messages of condolence from high quarters were despatched to the relatives. On Sept. 19 it was learned that a further telegram had been received from which it appears that the news is not confirmed, and although for the moment it is impossible to say, there is every reason to believe that Lord John is alive and well.

Author of "Quo Vadis".

Amsterdam, Sept. 19. The Telegraph's Berlin correspondent learns that "Quo Vadis," the author of "Quo Vadis" and other works, has been captured by the Austrians.—Reuter.

Details of Organization.

French and German.
1 Army Corps.—2 Divisions
1 Division.—2 Brigades
1 Brigade.—2 Regiments
1 Regiment.—3 Battalions
In addition, each division is allotted a certain amount of artillery, cavalry, engineers, ambulances and transport.

The British Division consists of the same number of men, but is organized as follows:—

1 Army Corps.—2 Divisions

1 Division.—3 Brigades

1 Brigade.—4 Battalions

Our allotment of divisional troops, i.e., artillery, engineers, etc., is laid down in "war establishments."

Zabern Bull's Death.

A recent telegram received from Berlin states that Colonel von Reuter (whose name was made notorious in connection with the Zibepn affair), has been killed in Belgium.

He was at the head of the same regiment which his father commanded in 1870.—Central News.

[The above has been passed by the Cable Censor.]

The Kaiser's Reply.

Paris, Sept. 16. The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Berlin received via Copenhagen, stating that the German Emperor will proceed to East Prussia to assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	Russia.
" " " "	France.
" " " "	Belgium.
Austria against Serbia.	Russia.
" " " "	Britain.
" " " "	France.

Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Era* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.
- August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.
- August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.
- August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War on H.M.S. *Amphion* sinks German mine-layer *Koenig*.

Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry Division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Huelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ombin; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciry. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube. Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Sty. French Fleet's reappears Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians routing Austrians along the Drina. of Antwerp. Germans destroy war on Germany.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. Announced that 12 Austrian divisions have

been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date: Officers killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captives. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Victory of India announced that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herzerstahls, German New

Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues; German counter-attacks failing. Germans

fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halfway to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The *Csar* leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France; Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government moves to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiachuan Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomannia* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

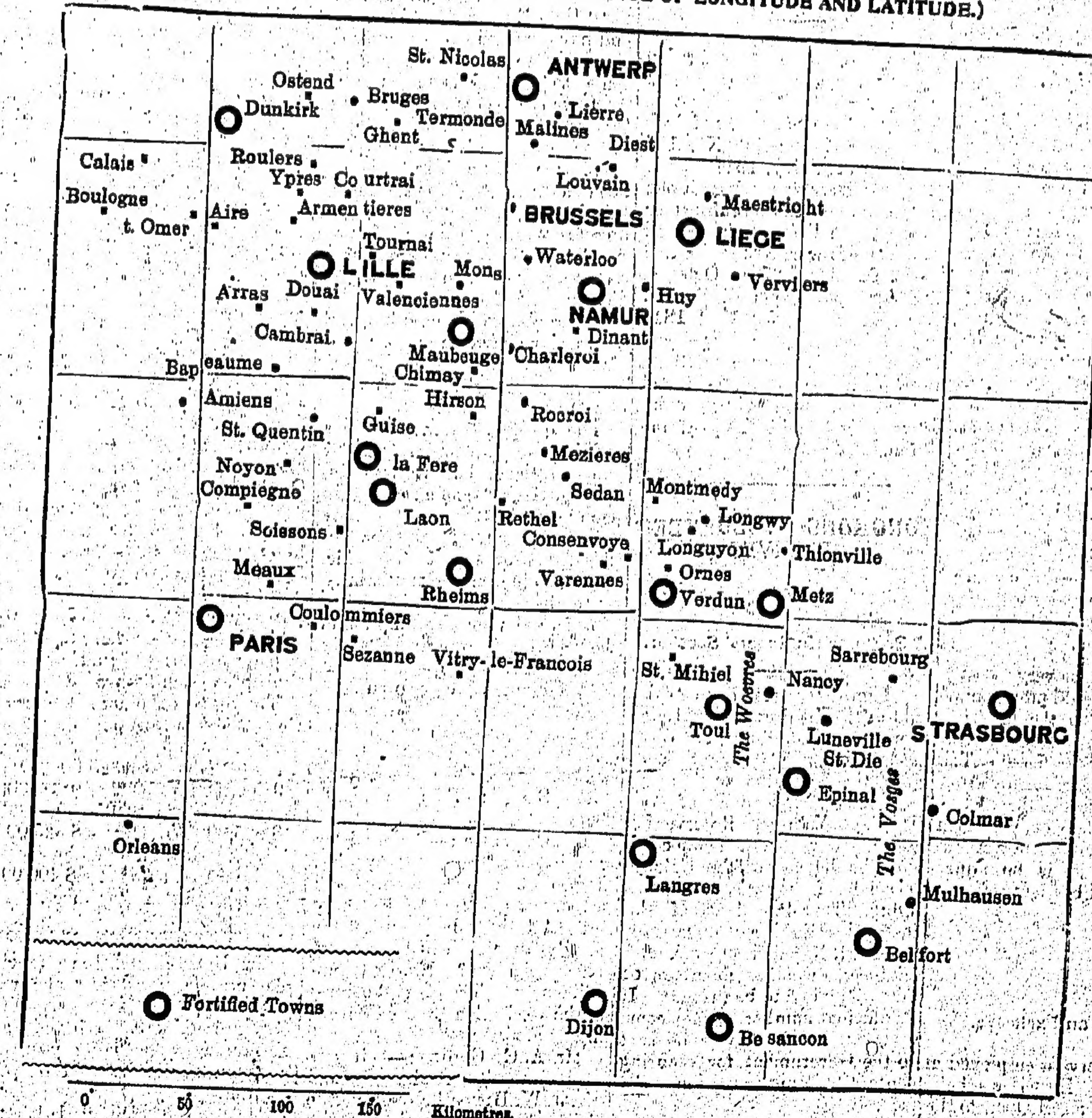
Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The Allies have made good progress at many points. The Germans have been expelled from their positions around Lille and thrown back across the Belgian frontier, while the Allies occupy a line from Ypres to the sea and have advanced as far as Roulers. Violent fighting continues. A British naval flotilla off the

China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not, exceeded in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Section No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Section) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional of 15 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary annexes Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilization. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France.

August 2.—Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Przemken; no casualties.

August 3.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Osobacka invades Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orléans. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liège. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liège still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvicourt and Cirey.

August 18.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons passes war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 28.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux, for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalioz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshofe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German off wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarines.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Finlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

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Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Paris to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sink off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russian naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orford arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Budgar sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the German before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohang and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Thessalonika, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nienport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German fleet at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Austria, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Mineeva bombarded Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaldh Bay and sinks. Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey. Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cozumel Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rafter River, German Ea Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for other million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,188,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty toward British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Kitchener announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back a right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 18.—Votes for £22,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Janopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bizschote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £500,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retreating. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engaged the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorities Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebirgo. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks. Turkey an explanation of the

movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 20.—Austrians in pre-emptive retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Walsch Bay. Austrians occupy Bungenville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinboch, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship, formidable, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sarkamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chihojo 78 Sionguangue, Manila.

Herdman, Bombay.

Kitchoon Chon Cheewoh Wing-wokai, Kuala Lumpur.

Kassim Kumohangles, Sandakan.

Katz Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Laisang, Kampar.

Limquimoh Wanlay Haiphong St. Hilo.

Manahung Yeessang Yuen, Levuka.

Mowheong, Haiphong.

Newell Lieut. Torpedo Boat 038, Leicester.

Siddh Gangan, Nanjangud.

Slyva Julio Astor Hou-e Macao.

Tangkangpho, Singapore.

Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 7th, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Tongwook, Kobe.

Socoolik, Astor, Saratow.

Chue-chong, Shanghai.

Tanhsienhuat, Kobe.

Kienyuen, c/o Tongyueh, Shanghai.

Kwongshing, c/o Chunshun-shing, Shanghai.

Willington Tongwook, Kobe.

H. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 8th, 1915.

ONE WORD FROM WAR!

How Italy's Decision is Interpreted.

Rome, Dec. 4.
Signor Salandra's statement on Italian policy has made a great impression.

The passage in the speech which roused the most enthusiasm was when he proclaimed "the just aspirations which Italy must affirm and support." Cries of "Viva Trieste" responded to this utterance, which is interpreted as a determination to seize an opportune moment to complete the unity of the country.

All this, added to the pro-Belgian demonstration at the end of the sitting, is regarded by everybody as the greatest national demonstration since the beginning of the war in favour of those countries which are fighting for the triumph of right, the respect of international obligations, and the principle of nationality.

The newspapers publish the opinions of a large number of Deputies with regard to Signor Salandra's statement. The great majority think it means that the intervention of Italy in the conflict is near.

Signor Labriola says: "One word more would have meant a declaration of war," and Signor de Felice remarked: "A magnificent and courageous speech, completed by the applause of the Assembly. It means war."

Signor Roberi thinks that the phrase which caused such enthusiasm might, instead, mean the existence of an Italo-Austrian agreement, in which case it would only mean the delimitation of the Italian frontier by the peaceful annexation of a portion of the province of Trent.

Signor Camerini observed that Austria might now precipitate events by giving the declaration of Signor Salandra and the demonstration of the Italian Parliament the interpretation of a challenge.—Reuter.

French Comment.

Paris, Dec. 4.
The Gaulois says: "It would be superfluous to insist on the significance of Signor Salandra's utterances. Italy, which from the beginning of the war has bided her time, quivering with impatience, seems prepared to break the bonds of neutrality by which she is being suffocated and is rising ready to defend Latin civilisation and the liberty of the Mediterranean Powers. The proclamation of the Holy War and the declaration of war by Turkey must influence her in this direction by threatening Lybia and Syria."

The Gaulois adds that it has reason to suppose that Roumania will no longer remain a mere spectator and that Bulgaria will emerge from her inaction.

"William II," concludes the Gaulois "may be proud that his diplomatic work has reconstituted at one and the same time the Balkan League and the Latin Union."

"Holy War" Boomerang.
The Petit Parisien's home correspondent telegraphs: "Up to the present Italy is the only country which has suffered by the proclamation of a holy war by Turkey. It is in consequence of this proclamation that the agitation has manifested itself in Fezzan. Thus the Italian Government has resolved to hold Turkey responsible for the existing state of affairs. The Italian Cabinet has moreover announced its intentions in this regard to the Cabinet at Constantinople and to the Powers."—Reuter.

Krupps' Money Affairs.
Krupps, which is increasing its capital to £12,500,000 was turned into a joint-stock company in 1903, in accordance with the testamentary provisions of Frederick Alfred Krupp, who died in 1902. The capital was then registered at £8,000,000, divided into 140,000 shares of £50 each, all save four of which went to Fraulein Bertha Krupp. In time of peace Krupp's employees numbered 75,000, and the pay roll totalled £5,000,000 a year. The new capital can easily be provided by the "cannon queen," whose private fortune was recently estimated at £15,000,000.

INDIAN TROOPS' TENACITY.

Graphic Account of a Fine Feat of Arms.

Delhi, December 2.—The following account of the fighting by a portion of the Indian Expeditionary Force on the 23rd November from a responsible source has been communicated to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

At nine in the morning the Germans made a most resolute attack on the Indian trenches, prepared and assisted by the artillery fire, and carried home with the aid of hand grenades and various short range explosives. A considerable length of the trench had been rendered untenable, so that the enemy, pushing home a vigorous attack at close quarters, gained this portion of the line.

It was not possible to acquiesce in the conquest of the trenches, the retention of which was involved in the general defence scheme, and a counter-attack was decided on. This was developed at 1.30 p.m. and in spite of every effort made with greatest devotion the attempt was foiled, the enemy freely using artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

A further attempt was made with the arrival of dusk at 4.30, being prepared by formidable artillery fire in which most of our batteries in that area took part. The troops which were available then again determined to regain the trenches. Nothing could have exceeded the tenacity with which they tried again and again to break through, but it became evident that in view of the enemy's advantages sufficient force was not available at the decisive points to achieve our objects completely. But the attack did not completely fail, individuals making a way into certain points in certain trenches, where they maintained themselves throughout the night, ultimately contributing to the success of the final assault.

The Final Assault.

At about 5.50 it became evident that the attack as a whole had not succeeded and once more the forces were compelled, for the moment, reluctantly to withdraw. Shortly afterwards the Indian Army Corps Reserve arrived and the forces, wholly undeterred by two unsuccessful attempts, began about 10.30 the final assault, which was most gallantly made and, it must in fairness be added, most bravely sustained.

The details cannot be given until regimental reports are forthcoming but it was of an extremely desperate character. For a long time the issue hung in the balance, but about 6 in the morning of the 24th the assailants gained superiority and by 6.15 were once more masters of the trenches, for the possession of which such a bloody controversy had been waged nearly 24 hours.

The success was complete. Three officers, ninety-seven rank and file, three machine guns and one hundred German corpses were counted near the trenches. The numbers of their wounded were very great.

Our losses, though large, were not excessive in relation to the nature of the fighting, which involved three successive attacks upon entrenched positions held by the resolute enemy. This brilliant piece of work has been rewarded by a congratulatory message from Sir John French.

Sugar Still Rising in U. S.
Reports received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington show that the price of sugar on the United States market is still climbing. A cable received in Manila states that on December 28, the current price of centrifugal 95 degree sugar was \$4.01 per 100 pounds.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide correspondence letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide correspondence letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALL THOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, JAPAN, LITHUANIA, MONTENEGRO, AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Cordillera has been detained in Japan for repairs and no information regarding the mail transhipped to her from the Manchuria has yet been received.

Newspapers and Book Packets both ordinary and registered will now be accepted for mailing.

The Parcel mail is still in suspension.

The Nubia, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Monday, the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday the 17th inst., at daylight.

MAILS DUE.

English, Nubia, 17th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, and United Kingdom—Per HIRANO M., 15th inst., 9 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per HITACHI M., 15th inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per TIJEMBAANG, 15th Jan., 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 15th Jan., noon.

THURSDAY 14th Jan.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per HOIHOW, 14th Jan., 9 a.m.

Fort Bayard and Haiphong—Per HUE, 14th Jan., 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LUOHOW, 14th Jan., 3 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 15th Jan.]

FRIDAY, 15th Jan.

Philippines, Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea via Port Darwin & Cochin—Per CHANG-SHA, 15th Jan., 11 a.m.

Straits & Surabaya—Per CHUNSHANG, 15th Jan., 11 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th Jan., 1 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai & North China—Per NINGPO, 15th Jan., 3 p.m.

Philippines, Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin & Cochin—Per NIKKO M., 15th inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th Jan.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 15th inst., at 5 p.m.—Per ARODIA, 16th inst., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 841, Stewart, 12th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tamon Maru No. 6, Japanese s.s. 2,119. D. Nishir, 12th inst.—Quinhon, 8th inst. Salt—Carroll.

Hirano Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,298. H. Fraser, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hoihow, Br. s.s. 398, J. A. McCulloch, 11th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—B. & S.

Demodocus, Br. s.s. 4,269, A. E. Dodd, 12th inst.—Kobe, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,778, H. Y. Simpson, 12th inst.—Colcutta, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chiyun, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Ross, 11th inst.—Shanghai, 8th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Kashima Maru, Jap. s.s. M. Yagi, 12th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, T. Satou, 12th inst.—Manila, 10th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,091, W. G. G. Leach, 12th inst.—Manila, 9th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. O. Gambrell, 12th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.

Hong Bee, Br. s.s. 2,086, Ogden, 12th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. General—Chinese.

DEPARTED.

January 11.

Hangchow for Shanghai via Swatow
Liangchow for Shanghai
Boyarin for Haiphong
Elger for Canton
Chingchow for Kwang-yen
Kwangtsh for Canton
Kajio Maru for Foochow via Swatow
Ryohu Maru for Canton
Ceylon Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Yuenang for Manila
Tumba Maru for Seattle via Shanghai
Katsun for Calcutta via Singapore
Tashin Maru for Canton
Luchow for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

January 11.

Choysang for Canton
Loksang for Haiphong via Hoihow
Easag for Shanghai via Swatow
Hanoi for Haiphong
Phrang for Haiphong
China for San Francisco via Manila
Phuyen for Hongkong

January 12.

Tushima Maru for Yokohama via N'aki
Chiyun for Canton
Kanchow for Shanghai via Swatow
Hainang for Foochow via Swatow
Hainchang for Shanghai via Ningpo
Chinshu for Manila & Hoihow
Katsun for Calcutta via Singapore
Rokkosen Maru for Canton
Tumba Maru for Seattle
Kikiang for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Hirano Maru from Shanghai—Sir C. Elliot, Mr. & Mrs. Edkins, Mr. and Mrs. Basto, Mr. Coleman.

Per s.s. Demodocus from Kobe—Mr. & Mrs. Harris.

Per s.s. Changsha from Melbourne—Mrs. A. Forster & Mrs. E. West.

Per s.s. Chiyun from Shanghai—Rev. Hopgaston.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Tamba Maru for Seattle etc.—Mr. & Mrs. Breukhoven, Mrs. Chal, Messrs. P. L. Monkmier, Y. Pan, S. T. Takahashi, R. S. Flory, D. White, E. G. Masters, H. B. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph and T. Wade.

Per s.s. China for San Francisco etc.—Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Ritchie, Percy W. Huston, Miss H. Haven, Mrs. H. M. Cordeiro, Mrs. T. D. O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Nigam, Mrs. R. O'Connell, Messrs. Ong Chai, A. Z. Siao, Lim Yeh-chin, Misses Goo Choy-shan, R. P. Lewis, C. H. P. Hay, Dr. & Mrs. Wm. I. Haron, T. O. Martin, L. A. Adams, Jasper Clark, Onn Tien-teng, M. Asakura, Coting Lian, P. O. Haseo, Miss K. Shimada.

Siberian Mail Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 14th Jan. 4 p.m.
[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 11st Jan.]

SUNDAY, 17th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 17th Jan. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 17th Jan. 1 p.m.
Per DAIGI MARU, 17th Jan., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 19th Jan. 1 p.m.
Philippines—Per TAMING, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fondon Haddock, Klippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.50—Pressure is highest over Mongolia, which is covered by an anticyclone. A shallow depression is central in the neighbourhood of Hakodate.

Moderate monsoon will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootack	7a	30.05	7	ene	4	0	
Hakodate	6a	29.81		ene	4	0	
Tokio	"	29.97		sw	1	0	
Kobe	"	30.07		sw	1	0	
Nagasaki	"	30.03		sw	3	0	
Kagima	"	30.10		n	1	0	
Oshima	"	30.05		sw	1	0	
Naha	"	30.07		ene	1	0	
Yokohama	"	30.09		n	1	0	
Donin Is.	"	30.01		sw	1	0	
Chafoo	"	30.36	17	37	nw	9	scm
Whalwei	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hankow	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shanghai	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chungking	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shanghai	"	30.19	34	w	3	b	
Outfall	"	30.21	44	wdw	2	cm	
Sharp P.	7a	30.14	71	"	0	0	
Amoy	6a	30.11	57	ene	2	0	
Swatow	"	30.13	60	88	e	1	0
Taihou	5a	30.13	"	"	"	"	"
Taihou	"	30.11	"	"	"	"	"
Koshun	"	30.10	"	"	"	"	"
P'lores	"	30.10	61	ne	6	0	
Canton	6a	30.10	61	88	n	1	0
H'kong	"	31.10	64	90	e	3	0
Gap Rock	"	30.07	"	"	"	"	"
Macao	"	30.07	63	"	"	"	"
Wuchow	9a	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phu Lien	6a	30.04	64	"	2	0	
Tourane	"	30.04	72	sw	2	0	
O. St. J.	"	29.99	75	ene	5	0	
Aparri	"	30.02	71	"	0	b	
Manila	"	30.01	71	"	0	b	
Legaspi	"	30.02	71	"	0	b	
Iloilo	9a	30.03	79	ne	1	b	
Bacolod	"	30.02	81	"	1	b	
Cebu	"	30.02	81	"	1	b	
Labuan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 12.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.08	30.12
Temperature	64	70	67
Humidity	90	75	79
Wind Direction	E	W	E
Force	3	2	4
Weather	c	bf	b
Rain			
Signet open air Temperature on the 11th	77		
Lowest	63		

H.K. Observatory, 12th January.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Arcadia Capt. S. Barcham	noon 16th Jan.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	about 17th Jan.	Freight & Passage
L'DON via S'pore, Penang, C. lombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	10 a.m. 20th Jan.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO HAMA	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	about 20th Feb.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,